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STIRLING, ONT.

Marriage Licenses.

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Eyes examined and inspected sight cor-
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At Morton & Haight's Drug Store.

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Medicine of the University of Toronto.
Graduate of the Royal College of Dental
Surgery, of Ontario.
OFFICE—Over Sovereign Bank.
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J. EARL HALLIWELL, M.A.,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY,
Public Commissioner, Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE—in Sovereign Bank Building.

G. G. THRASHER,
NOTARY PUBLIC CONVEY-
ANCER, &c. Office in W. S. Martin's
Block, Main Street.

STIRLING LODGE
NO. 239.
I. O. O. F.
Meets in the Lodge room,
Conley block,
EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING
At 8 o'clock. L. MEIKLEJOHN, R. S.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the matter of the Estate of TRU-
MAN H. BRADLEY, late of the vil-
lage of Stirling, in the county of
Gentleman, deceased.

Notice is given in pursuance of the
Statute of Limitations, that the said
Debtors of the said deceased have
not paid or satisfied their debts to
him, and the nature of securities if any
held by him, verified by affidavit.

And further notice is given that after such
time as the said debts may be paid or
satisfied, the said debts will be
distributed among the persons entitled thereto, having regard
to the claim of each, so that no
one shall have more than his due, and the Executor will
not be liable for said assets, or any part thereof,
to any person or persons of whose claims
notes shall have been received by him at
the time of such distribution.

And notice is further given that all persons
indebted to the said deceased in any way must
pay the amount of their debts to the said
Executor, or his Solitors as hereinafter named.

G. G. THRASHER,
Solitor for Executor.

PERSONALS.

THE NEWS-ARGUS invites the contribu-
tion to this column of all items of personal
news, such as the arrival or departure of
guests, etc. Please notify the editor, or leave
a note at this office or drop a card into the
post office, giving full particulars.

Mr. Wilmet Bird is home from Van-
couver.

Miss Maude Hatfield, of Toronto, is home
for the holidays.

Miss Nina Reynolds spent the past week
with friends in Nanape.

Dr. and Mrs. T. E. Oliver, of Marmora,
are visiting relatives in town.

Miss Edna Black is spending the holidays
with her brothers in Nanape.

Mrs. O. P. Butler, of Marmora, is visiting
her parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. Wheeler.

Mr. H. A. Carr, of Saginaw, Mich., is
visiting his sister, Mrs. Robt. Eggerton.

Mrs. (Dr.) Ross of Kingston spent New
Year's with her mother, Mrs. F. B. Parker.

Rev. W. L. Bennett, of Jamestown, N.Y.,
is spending this week at St. Andrews's
manse.

Mr. F. A. Girwood of Renfrew is spend-
ing a few days here with his parents and
relatives.

Mr. Mark Tucker and daughter Gladys
spent Christmas at Wiatton with Mr.
Thos. Scott and other friends.

Miss Ethel L. Young, of Belleville, is
spending a few days with her sister, Mrs.
James Lanigan, of Stirling.

Mr. P. Chard, Organizer for the I. O.
F. with his wife and daughter, spent New
Year's with his brother, Jno. W. Chard.

Mr. Wm. Newell, of Lindsay, visited
his daughter, Mrs. F. A. Robinson, at the
Presbyterian manse during Christmas
week.

Mr. Russell Montgomery, who has been
in Manitoba for the past four years, returned
on Saturday and will remain at home
for some time.

R. Dobson, B.A., of Picton, is visiting his
dear old mother, G. Thrasher. Mr. Dobson
very ably organized a chapter of the Method-
ist church on Sunday evening.

On New Year's day Mr. and Mrs. Wm.
Montgomery entertained Mr. and Mrs. G.
Stickie, Mrs. Zweck and children, and
their two sons, Russell E., of Weyburn,
ask., and A. E., with his wife and little
daughter, of Fort William.

Mrs. Jas. Palmer and Master James of
Stirling, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Spear of West
Washington, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Clarke of
Edmonton, and Mr. and Mrs. Wm. French and
Master Melville, were guests at Mr. and
Mrs. Jas. Juby's recently.

Under the pastorate of the Rev. David
Smith, the Presbyterian Church at Fox-
boro is making splendid progress. An-
niversary services were held on Dec.
2d, and on the following Thursday
night an entertainment entitled "From
East to West with the Student Mis-
sionary," illustrated by stereopticon
views and moving pictures, netted the
church about \$75. This, with the
monkering on Sunday will enable
the church to clear off the remaining
debt of over \$300. The church was
three years ago, and cost \$3500,
a remarkably neat and at-
tractive building. The burning of the
church will add new interest to the
construction's work.

For a unique drill, that by the Indian
boys could hardly be excelled, and
their war whoops and fierce appearance
were almost startling. An infant class
drill was exceedingly well performed,
while the wreath drill by sixteen girls
was executed with precision and grace.
The dresses made of tissue paper and
trimmed with "silveroids" were exceed-
ingly attractive.

Lumelight illuminated songs and duets
formed a variation entirely new in con-
certs by local talent.

Mr. L. Meiklejohn acted as chairman.
Everyone present expressed hearty ap-
preciation of the entire programme.

If you are constipated, dull or bloated, or
have a slow lifeless complexion, try Laz-
ets. Laz-ets are little toothpicks made of
iron. Laz-ets are little toothpicks made of
iron—nice to eat, nice to feel. No
grinding, no pain. Just a gentle laxative
effect that is pleasingly desirable. Handy
for the vest pocket or purse. Laz-ets meet
every desire. Laz-ets come to you in
beautiful lithographed metal boxes at 5
cents and 25 cents. Sold by Morton &
Haight.

You can positively be stopped in 20
No vomiting—nothing to sicken
your child. A sweet, pleasant
syrup, and a good Cough
Remedy. It works and does it quickly.
It does not claim to cure a
cough. It's for a cough, that's all.
Morton & Haight.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.

In the local column will be charged as follows:
To Regular Advertisers—Three lines and
quarter page insertion—over three lines
insertion. Material set in larger than the
ordinary type, 10c per line.

To Transient Advertisers—10c per line each.

Insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Transfers at Stirling station as follows:

GOING WEST. GOING EAST.

MAIL & EX., 6:27 a.m. PASSENGER, 10:17 a.m.

MAIL & EX., 6:42 p.m. PASSENGER, 10:17 p.m.

MAIL & EX., 3:43 p.m.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

Is it "terra firma" or is it "terra incognita"? Camille Flammarion remarks that "the planet which we inhabit does not possess the apparent stability which it presents to the mind uninstructed by history and science. The intensity of seismic shocks and the electricity of the terrestrial globe was seen in the great disaster of Assam. This earthquake, which was not less disastrous than that at Lisbon in 1755, took place on the 12th of June, 1897, and the tremors of the earth not only spread from this spot to the antipodes but they were registered again on the seismographical apparatus of India after having twice made the tour of the globe, like the atmospheric and marine waves caused by the gigantic explosion of Krakatoa in 1883, which I showed in my special work on the subject. The last eruption of Vesuvius and the earthquakes of San Francisco, following the earthquake of Calabria, which continued from the 8th to the 15th of September last; the one in India on the 4th of April, replete with terrible consequences; and the many slight shocks observed everywhere lead us to study these phenomena of nature by the help of the most recent investigations of science. The earthquake at San Francisco seems to have been of the same intensity and energy as those of Tassan and Assam. It was registered by all the seismometers of the globe, and it was not until they had twice made the tour of the world that the tremors decreased in force."

The glory that was Rome and the beauty that was Greece and the learning of ancient Egypt so famous, but few folk indeed know the Nigeria, crude and barren, was once the seat of a high civilization. This lake region, according to Lieut. Desplagnes, seems to have been inhabited from the earliest antiquity, and in the polished stone period to have supported a dense population to whose lofty civilization numerous megalithic monuments and a quantity of stone weapons and implements bear testimony. And long before our era dates of metal workings, wearings, etc., show the industrial stage at which the inhabitants had attained. Of the remains, physical evidence seem to suggest an eastward drift of those early occupants, who were related to ancestors of all peoples. Later on, the native peoples of the interior, driven down from the north, from the forests pressed up from the south; but all of these, through attaining right by might, had no aptitude for organized industry, and the primitive inhabitants were utilized as a sort of caste of workers, superior to slaves, but yet not mixing with the conquering clans. In the smiths, weavers, fishers, and potters are found descendants of the earlier owners of land, while others maintained their independence by taking refuge in the islands in the river, like Sorkos, or in the surrounding mountains, like the Hubbes.

Unburnable wood is a new product of France. At Bordeaux there has been an exhibition of treating pine shavings, wood paper, and cotton with a protective preparation and then treating them to fire. A huge pile of shavings, pine kindlings, and wood was set on fire and in the blaze were thrown shavings and sticks of wood impregnated with "ignifuge." When the fire had exhausted itself the impregnated shavings and wood were found to be simply blackened and charred; they gave out no flame. Paper and cotton fibre treated with the same solution when exposed to the flames consumed slowly without a blaze. So successful and conclusive seemed the demonstration that orders were given for all wood used in the construction of the Bordeaux exposition buildings and all cotton, canvas, and linen stuffs, carpets and rugs employed in furnishing them should be treated with this ignifuge. The formula for ignifuge consists of sulphate of ammonia, 135 grams; borate of soda, 15 grams; boric acid, 5 grams; water, 1,000 grams.

UNFAILING SIGN.
"Junior," said Grandfather, after watching with amazement the number of buckwheat cakes William Henry, Jr., strewed away at breakfast time, "have you ever in all your life felt that you had had all the pancakes you could eat?"

"Yes, sir," replied Junior, "lots of times."

"How do you know when you've had enough?" asked grandfather.

"Oh, I just keep on eating till I get a pain," explained young Henry, "and then I eat one more to make sure."

MUSICAL LAY.

Little Bess—"Mamma, I wish we had a piano."

Mamma—"We can't afford one, dear. You should wish for a goose that lays golden eggs."

Little Bess—"But why not wish for a hen that could lay a piano?"

All the tobacco smoked in the British Isles in a year were rolled into a pipe. It would go round the world three times if it were laid end to end.

Some men make a specialty of pos-

ODDITIES OF MATRIMONY

FIFTEEN AND SIXTEEN-YEAR-OLD BRIDES.

Wide Differences of Age Between Husbands and Wives in Scotland.

More marriages take place in Scotland in June than in any other month of the year. This is one of the many interesting facts regarding matrimony in the northern half of our island which appear in the Registrar-General's latest report for Scotland issued.

The average number of marriages daily in each month of the year was as follows:

January	132
February	63
March	55
April	77
May	37
June	163
July	127
August	66
September	72
October	70
November	67
December	129

The birth rate again shows a decline, and this may be partly due to the fact that the average age at which the Scotsman goes to the altar is as high as 29, while his bride on the average has seen her 26th summer.

Taking the actual figures for the year, we find that 20,942 husbands, or 64.90 per cent. of the total, and 15,080 wives, or 46.54 per cent. of the total, were over 25 years.

HUSBANDS OF SIXTEEN.

The youngest husbands of the year were two aged sixteen, who secured brides aged sixteen and eighteen years. The youngest wives were seven aged fifteen and fifty-three aged sixteen. These all married bachelors aged from sixteen to forty years.

In many cases here were wide differences of age between husbands and wives. Thus six bachelors of over forty married spinsters of under twenty, in one case a "bachelor" between forty-five and fifty married a girl of seventeen years, while the wife of another bachelor who had passed his sixtieth birthday was only nineteen years old.

One widow between thirty and thirty-five married a youth of eighteen, while another of the same age married a young man of twenty, and still another widow who had passed forty was married to a man of twenty.

Two widowers of over twenty-seven married women between twenty and thirty years of age.

The youngest widowers married during the year were one aged nineteen and two aged twenty, while the youngest widows who again secured husbands were one aged eighteen and one aged nineteen. It is interesting to note that these two young widows both married bachelors aged nineteen years.

WEDDING RING ROMANCE

RECOVERED BY AN ALMOST INCREDIBLE CHANCE.

The Groom Placed the Ring in His Waistcoat Pocket and Then Lost It.

A lost wedding ring has been recovered at New Columbus, near Wilkes-Barre, by a chance so exceedingly remote that it would be incredible, were the facts not vouched for by a gentleman named George A. Well, living at New Columbus.

He was engaged to be married, both bride and bridegroom being members of leading local families, and the affair, which it had been arranged should take place at the Episcopal Church, was looked forward to with considerable interest. The bridegroom had booked passages for himself and his bride for a honeymoon trip in Europe.

Two days before the ceremony, the bridegroom received from a Wilkes-Barre jeweler a box containing a pearl and diamond necklace, his wedding gift to the bride, four souvenir pendants for the bridesmaids, and also the wedding ring, engraved inside with his own and the bride's initials and the date of the ceremony. The necklace and pendants he handed to his finance, but the bride, being superstitious of even seeing the ring until the moment of the ceremony, placed it for safety in his waistcoat pocket and promptly lost it.

RING IN CABBAGE PLANT.

Search was made everywhere, but was unavailing, and the ill-famed incident had such an effect on the young lady's mind when it was still unknown on the day of the ceremony she declined to consent to the substitution of another ring, and broke off the match while the carriage was waiting at the door.

Mr. Well, walking in the garden, stopped to pull a cabbage plant which had a stunted appearance compared with others. As the plant left the ground the cause of its defective growth was disclosed. Tightly encircling the root was the lost wedding ring.

He took the plant just as he found it to the bride's mother, who, removing the ring, identified it by the inscription and the delayed marriage was quietly celebrated at the bride's home.

THEN THEY WENT OFF.

"It strikes me that you are loaded," said the pistol to the double-barrel shotgun.

"Oh, not quite," rejoined the latter. "I'm only half-shot."

Whereupon they both exploded with laughter.

NONBELIEVER.

"All we women want," remarked the strong-minded female, "is justice."

"I don't believe it," rejoined the fussy man.

"If such were the case you would cease to patronize photographers who have the best cameras."

THE FREAKS OF RULERS

SOVEREIGNS WHO WERE FOND OF PRACTICAL JOKING.

Some Merry Monarchs Who Enjoyed Going Among Their People in Disguise.

A monarch who, like Alfonso of Spain, leaps gates like a schoolboy, turns somersaults out of sheer light-heartedness, chases his hat along a crowded street, and revels in playing practical jokes on his grandees has no difficulty in making good his claim to be the most rollicksome Sovereign in Europe, although there are several Kings, old enough to be his grandfather, who would be glad to be able to emulate his agility and high spirits.

But there are few Sovereigns who do not love at times to forget their rank and to indulge in pranks when the mood seizes them, although these Royal vagaries are not always as innocent as those of the youthful King of Spain. Very different were the pranks played by another Alfonso, King of Portugal, who found his chief pleasure in roaming the streets of his capital at night with low companions, "assaulting passengers, firing into the coaches of the nobles, and routing religious processions at the point of the sword." Ivan IV., Emperor of Russia, took delight in letting loose wild bears in the streets,

SHRIEKING WITH LAUGHTER.

at seeing his subjects fly for their lives, and at setting children to kill one another; and if one survived, "the amiable monarch, if he was not too weary, would shay him himself, and would laugh at this conclusion to so excellent a joke."

Our own Edward II. once went picnicking on the Thames in a fogboat-barge with some boon companions, and with his own hands prepared the soup from cabbages which he bought from a gardener on the river-bank. Henry V. saw the inside of two prisons, one in London and the other in Coventry, for riotous conduct when the wine was in and the wit was out; and Edward I., when hunting one day, set a laundress on a horse and wiggled forty shillings with her that she would not be in at the depth of the stage—a bet which the lady won handsomely.

Peter III. of Russia had such a craze for war that he used to give orders for a hundred cannon to be fired simultaneously, so that he might enjoy the sensations of battle.

Christina, Queen of Sweden, used to dress in male attire and make love to her own subjects in

disguise, shocking them not a little by the boldness of her wooing, and on one occasion she rode into Hamburg habited as a knight and wearing a red scarf

IN SPANISH FASHION.

Marie Casimire, Queen of Poland, found a curious pleasure in putting on her most gorgeous apparel and allowing herself to be drenched to the skin; Henry III. of France loved to masquerade as a woman, with painted cheeks and frills and furbelows; Charles IX. was ideally happy when he introduced ten young thieves to the Louvre and watched them rob his guests of their jewellery and swords; while Charles II. of Spain, a curious contrast to his successor of to-day, found a mortal pleasure in going down into the vaults of the Pantheon and having the coffins of the Royal predecessors opened so that he might look on their faces.

Charles VI. of France was a great lover of adventures and practical jokes. On one occasion, we learn, when the Queen was making a public entrance into Paris, "he himself went to see the procession in disguise, mounted behind one of his servitors, his eagerness to enjoy the spectacle bringing upon his back many a blow from the sergeants who cleared the way for the pageant. The King boasted of having received three blows as a good joke."

Peter the Great once attended a masked ball in London disguised as a butcher, and thoroughly enjoyed the novel experience; while on another occasion he joined a party of carol-singers and pocketed the contributions of his subjects with much satisfaction. Charles II. used to wonder about the country

IN THE DIRTIEST OF DISGUISES,

accompanied by a retinue of equally ill-clad bullies. He would "assail till he met in the coarsest terms, and when some person assaulted, more impatient than others, fell upon him in return with tongue or cudgel he would laugh till he was sore, and then his escort came to the rescue."

When Joseph II., Emperor of Germany, visited Moscow it was as avantageous to his own Royal carriage, in order to avoid the pomp and ceremony which he hated; and when in Paris he used to frequent the most obscure cafes, playing chess and hobnobbing with their humble habitues.

Of Charles V., another unconventional monarch, it is told that when in Brussels once he took his own shoes to a cobbler to be mended. It was St. Crispin's Day and the cobbler was making merry with his friends. "Was it Charles himself?" was his greeting to the stranger, "I would not do a patch for him now, but if you'll come in and drink to St. Crispin, do, and welcome, we are as merry as the Emperor can be." Charles accepted the invitation, and spent a right jovial evening with the hospitable cobbler and his humble guests.

LARGEST OF TROOPSHIPS.

The Dufferin, a troopship belonging to the Indian Government, and which will shortly be engaged in taking out rebels, is 435 feet long, and is the largest troopship afloat. At short notice it can be converted into an armed cruiser, having eight 4.7 guns and eight three-pounder quick-fires. There is accommodation for 1,250 officers and men, with their wives and families. The speed of the vessel is 18½ knots.

MUSICAL LAY.
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WALRUS OF BAFFIN LAND

ARE BECOMING EXTINCT SOUTH OF HUDSON'S STRAIT.

From Eighty to One Hundred is the Season's Catch in Frobisher Bay.

As the buffalo has been exterminated from the animal kingdom, so a like fate has befallen the walrus, and it can now only be obtained in the remote fastness of the Arctic seas, whereas one hundred years ago it abounded on the shores of Newfoundland, Anticosti, and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. To-day it cannot secure a solitary specimen of a walrus anywhere south of Hudson's Strait.

FROBISHER BAY.

A favorite resort for them now is Frobisher Bay, one of the great fjords that penetrate into the heart of Baffin Land, into which it strikes back two hundred miles. Here, says the London Globe, in one of its numerous unnumbered editions, "the Londoners will build themselves a house on shore, covered with feet and thickly banked with snow, so as to increase its warmth in winter, laying up their little schooner at anchor, as the business will not pay to engage in fishing." Some Esquimaux tribes are settled in this bay, and with the aid of these hunting the walrus, as well as the musk ox, polar bears and silver foxes is done.

DANGEROUS BUSINESS.

June and July are the best months to stalk them, as they are then hunted in the outside ice, which is broken up into fragments or "panns," and not frozen into vast sheets like the shore ice. Large boats, as well as kayaks are essential to the hunt, to pursue the quarry and harpoon it when shot else it will sink. The herds have always a watchman, and if angry will make for the boats and attack them.

MODE OF FISHING.

The mode of fishing is for a wooden whaleboat, with a crew of six or eight men, to proceed to the place, accompanied by a native in a kayak to fling the harpoon, this being the most satisfactory way of killing them, as by means of the harpoon line the sinking bodies can be recovered, whereas, if struck by a bullet, they often sink before the boat can reach them.

A walrus weighs from 1,000 to 1,600 pounds, according to age, food and condition. They do not yield much fat; the coating being only about a third of an inch thick, and eight or ten of them are needed to make a ton of oil. The flesh is used by the natives always, and by whites, too, when nothing better is to be had.

ESQUIMAUX USE GUNS.

The Esquimaux formerly harpooned and then landed the creatures, but now use firearms instead of lances to kill them, this being less dangerous, as the walrus is most vicious when wounded. It is rather noteworthy, in this connection, that the Esquimaux of these northern waters are no longer able to hunt and kill whales with their harpoons and other primitive weapons, the former being stuck into the Leviathan in great numbers, with bladders of air attached, till it was unable to sink, and was then despatched with a long spear thrust into its vitals.

Contact with the white man has robbed the Esquimaux of his pockets well lined, and he fell into the clutches of some card-sharps we had on board, and by the time we reached Liverpool he was pretty well cleaned out.

He had, however, enough left to get to London, where he hoped to get assistance from some friends of his father. In London further disasters awaited him; he found that his friends had just left for the Continent; he fell again into bad hands and was robbed of his watch, trinkets, and remaining money, and within a few days of settling foot in England

FOUND HIMSELF PENNLESS.

This boy was grieved as pride in the lad; and he determined to make his way home without asking help from anybody. He raised a few pounds on his clothes, tramped every mile of the way back to Liverpool, and had just sufficient money left to pay his passage in the steerage.

These are but specimens of very numerous classes of men who start their holiday trips to Europe with full pockets and with colors flying, but find it takes all their time to make their way home again anyhow, and often even without their luggage. Some get assistance from the American Consuls, others have to cable home for a remittance or deposit with the steamship company security for their passage, and still others work their way back on cattle-boats as "bulldumpers."

I know more than one millionaire of to-day who recalls the time when he was glad to get back to New York on a cattle-boat, and one well-known University professor who in his student days crossed the Atlantic four times in this way, and declares he has never had such a healthy holiday since. Probably, though, he didn't think so much of it at the time.

SEASIDE'S KILL.

A season's kill of walrus in Frobisher Bay is about from eighty to a hundred, but they are more numerous further north, and Peary has shot three hundred in the month in Melville Inlet, to use as food for his dogs in his polar trips.

The walrus is one of the malcontents of the Esquimaux, his flesh yielding the oil with which they heat their homes, his hide supplying ropes and harness for the dogs, his tusks and bone converted into various implements and bartered for the articles the white man brings.

TUNTS FOR A HANGMAN.

Difficulty in Finding Some One to Execute a Murderer.

The British army was once in difficulties through the lack of a hangman. Murder was committed by a soldier in the Crimea, but nobody could be found to carry out the sentence of the court-martial.

It was announced that £200 a free discharge would be granted to the man undertaking the task. At last a man did volunteer. He was a newcomer to the army.

On the night prior to the date fixed for the execution they locked up the hangman in a stable to keep him safe. In the morning the party at the gallows waited, but there was no hangman. He had gone mad during the night, or else was now simulating madness.

The officer in command turned to one of his Captains with "Captain, you will have the goodness to hang the prisoner." The Captain changed countenance, but he pulled himself together, and appealed to the sergeant-at-arms with: "Which of you will hang this man?"

And to spare his Captain one of the men volunteered. He afterward had the satisfaction of flogging the man who had volunteered and failed.

FROM CABIN TO STEERAGE

MEN WHO END THEIR HOLIDAYS AS PAUPERS.

Leave Home With Pockets Well Lined, Glad to Return the Best Way They Can.

There is something rather ludicrous in the idea of a man beginning his holiday as a semi-criminal and ending it as a pauper, said an officer of a Transatlantic liner to the writer, but I can assure you it is a common thing in my experience; indeed, I have come across scores of them, mostly some "well-to-do Americans, who start for "Yew-rope" flush of money, as saloon passengers and are glad to get back as fast as they can without a shilling in their pocket.

FROBISHER BAY.

Here is a typical case. Last May a young fellow came aboard a New York liner as his first trip from home. I should imagine, and his means, he did big, well, the silly youth hardly put foot aboard before he began to squander his money right and left. He was a sovereign to one steward, half a sovereign to another, and cigars and drinks all round to anybody who would have them. He was the son of a Wall Street broker, and had been sent on a little tour of Europe to open his eyes a bit before settling down to work; and I guess his eyes were opened wide enough before he got back to the States.

THE PARENT ROOF.

Not content with making his money fly on board, he seemed determined to give away all his belongings before he even reached this side; and when I gave him a friendly caution he laughed in my face. However, the laugh was on my side not many weeks later, when my young gentleman turned up among the steerage passengers, looking very ruff and woebegone. To get back at all, he told me, he had to pawn his watch, and when his passage was paid he had just half a crown in his pocket. However, I lent him a sovereign and some of the men who had treated so lavishly before made return for his generosity.

This young fellow confessed that he had had a good time so long as his money lasted, and he had certainly learned a lesson which was perhaps well worth learning. One young man, who will some day be a millionaire, left New York with his pockets well lined, and he fell into the clutches of some card-sharps we had on board, and by the time we reached Liverpool he was pretty well cleaned out.

He had, however, enough left to get to London, where he hoped to get assistance from some friends of his father.

In London further disasters awaited him; he found that his friends had just left for the Continent; he fell again into bad hands and was robbed of his watch, trinkets, and remaining money, and within a few days of settling foot in England

ONE HALF-PENNY IN THE POUND.

Thus the rates are fully involved, first for provision of everything except the actual raw materials of the meals, and, secondly, for the provision of these in case money is not forthcoming also for private benevolence. To the authorities the provision of meals from parents.

THE TIMES REPORTS.

The Times reports that a bill has been introduced into the House of Commons to provide for the education of the poor, and that the bill is intended to meet the grave social problem of the pauperization of the masses.

This bill is an excellent measure, but it is not the only one that the Times thinks should be introduced.

The bill is intended to provide for the education of the poor, and the Times thinks that it is a good measure.

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3 Jan 1907

DARE HE?

OR, A SAD LIFE STORY

CHAPTER XIV.—(Continued).

He silently holds out the water to Elizabeth, and she, without attempting to take the tumbler into her own trembling hand, drinks. He looks with impatient pity from the bent blonde head to the prematurely snow-white one. How can he word his reassurances to them without appearing to thrust himself with officious insistence into their confidence? It seems to himself that he solves the problem very clumsily.

"I am afraid you must have thought me but slow," he says, feeling that he is dragging in the piece of information he is anxious to give them with an awkward head-and-shoulder-noss; "but at first I couldn't find my monk, and when I did, he was engaged—he was talking to a visitor—a clergyman."

He pauses, conscious that at the last word a tremulous shiver has passed over the kneeling figure.

"Yes, a clergyman," he goes on with nervous haste, hurrying to put them out of their pain; "an elderly, grey-haired, English clergyman, who was just in the act of going away; indeed, before I left, he had gone. I saw him drive off!"

He had finished his sentence, he is seized by the apprehension that there must appear to his listeners something suspicious in the labored details into which he is entering; presupposing, as they do, that he is aware of there being for them an interest attaching to the fact of the stranger's departure. And indeed, as he speaks, he is conscious that Mrs. Le Marchant's frightened eyes, which have been taking surreptitious trips round the peaceful garden, now come home with a no less alarmed look to his face.

"Was he—he—an acquaintance of yours?" she asks, with an attempt at a laugh. "A clergyman, I think you said he was—that you noticed him so particularly?"

"An acquaintance?" repeats Jim, doubtfully; "what is an acquaintance? a man whom one knew a very little, and disliked a good deal, ten years ago; and who passes on by without a gleam of recognition now—is that an acquaintance?"

"Elizabeth's hat has fallen on the ground, and hitherto she has seemed unconscious of the evening sunbeams smiting her uncovered head; now she stoops and picks it up.

"And you did not make yourself known to him then?" continues Mrs. Le Marchant, still with that painful effort at lightness of tone. "You let him drive off without telling him 'who, where were?' or asking him where he was staying? or how long his visit to Florence is to last? or—anything?"

Jim's eyes are fixed on her as she speaks with a compassionate steadiness, under which hers quail waveringly. Is it possible that she can imagine that she is deceiving him by this miserable pretence of indifference?"

"I have no doubt that I shall be able to find out if you wish to know," he answers gravely; "for I think he must be as much an acquaintance of yours as of mine, since it was only at the Moat that I ever met him."

He had thought that Mrs. Le Marchant was already as colorless as a woman could be; but as he speaks, he sees her face take on a new degree of pallor. She struggles unsteadily to her feet, and now stands beside her mother. She has said nothing, but he sees her trembling from head to heel. He hears her voice now addressing him, but in so subdued a key that her words are almost lost in the low blowing of the faint south wind that is fanning the blades of the unshorn grass.

"Did you say that he was gone? Are you sure of it?"

"Yes, yes, quite sure! I saw him go." "Did you—did you happen to hear where he was staying?"

"No, but—with the greatest eagerness—I can easily find out; nothing is so simple."

"Elizabeth is standing quite close to him, so close that he can see her poor little heart leaping under the thin white gown, whose simple fury had piqued him earlier in the day. She has appeared, in her new fervor, forgotten that there is any cause for concealing from him the occasion of it. She turns impulsively to him, as a hurt child to a nearest bystander. It seems to him the most natural thing in the world that she should. They are both recalled to themselves by her mother's voice.

"She must think that we have lost our way again with a sickly singer, 'but easy.' If we have, I do not know what right we have to impose upon a—a completely stranger like you, the task of leading us to gratify our—our idle curiosities."

"But I am not a comparative stranger!" cries Jim vehemently; by this time he does not know how—he is holding a hand of each of the trembling women in his. "I am not a stranger at all! I am a friend! Why will not you let me—make one? Why will not you let me—take you?"

He quakes with pitying, affectionate

"It will be very easy to ascertain." "And how is Amelia?"—her cheerful eyes resting in friendly and half-inquisitive interest on his sombre face. "Amelia is very well, thank you." "Amelia Wilson still?"

"For how long?"—laughing—"another ten years, I suppose?"

"For three months, I believe; we are to be married as soon as they return to England."

"You do not say so?"—with an accent of lively and delighted incredulity—"humah! Poor Amelia! Tout vient à point qui a salt attendre; and she has attended with a vengeance, has not she?"

"She is not going to attendre any more," replies Jim, drily.

"Then I shall have to give you a present, I suppose!" cries Mrs. Byng, still with that delighted ascent. "Something useful, I have no doubt. I feel sure that Amelia would like something useful; why should not we choose it to day? Florence is an ideal place for buying presents; do you think that Amelia would spare you to me for a whole morning?"

Jim hesitates. It is not that he has any doubt as to Amelia's cheerful recompence of any portion of his time that he may see fit to abstain from her; but the occupation suggested—that of squiring Mrs. Byng—is not that to which he has pursued devoting his forenoon. She sees his unreadiness to answer, and attributes it to a wrong cause.

"Amelia will not?" cries she in a tone of surprise and disappointment. "Well, I could not have believed it of her! Not even if you told her that it is on purpose to buy her a present?"

Jim breaks into an unavoidable smile. "How frightfully quick your mind moves! It leaps like a kangaroo. I never said that she would not resign the precious boon of my society; on the contrary, I am sure that nothing would give her greater pleasure—but—what will Willy say to my monopolizing you?"

At the excessive disengagement of this speech his conscience gives him a severe prick, recalling to his mind the attitude of prostrate affliction—stretched face downwards on his bed—in which his young friend had received the news of his parent's prospective approach. A light cloud passes over that parent's sunny face.

"Willy has an engagement this morning," she answers more slowly, and with less radiance than has hitherto marked her utterances; "nothing could be sweeter and dearer than he was, and he is going to take me somewhere this afternoon—to Fiesole or Petralia, or somewhere else delightful; but this morning he has an engagement. He did not tell me what it was, and I did not like to tease him with questions. You—with a rather wistful glance of interrogation at her companion—"do not happen to know what it is?"

"So that I rather counted upon you," continues Mrs. Byng, turning with a somewhat crestfallen air to the window.

"And you did not count in vain," replies Burgoynes, with a sort of forced gallantry. It has flashed upon him that he will have to consent under penalty of giving a detailed account of the reasons for his inability, and that therefore he had better make a virtue of necessity, and do with a good grace. After all, the deferring for a couple of hours of his researches cannot be of any great consequence to the persons in whose behalf those researches are set on foot. To a suspicious ear there might be something dubious in the sudden and galvanized alacrity of his assent; but this shadow of doubt crosses Mrs. Byng's mind as to her old friend and tried ally being as pleased to avail himself of an opportunity for enjoying her society as he has always showed himself during the twenty years and more of their acquaintance.

Protected by this happy misconception, she sets off, all smiles, though at the outset of the expedition she finds that she has to modify her project; and that Burgoynes shows himself restive as to briefer-brief stops, and declines persistently to be any party to buying himself a wedding-present. He puts his objection upon the semi-jocose ground that he shall be unable to avoid overhearing the price of her intended gift, and that his modesty could not stand the strain of helping her to haggle over it. Perhaps, however, deep in his heart is an unconscious feeling that to receive nuptial offerings gives an almost greater body and certainty to his on-striding fate than even the buying of dinner-services and saucepans. So they go to the Accademia delle Belli Arti instead, it having occurred to Jim that in a picture gallery there will be less opportunity for conversation, less opening for interested inquiries in his companion's part as to Amelia and the minutiae of his future life with her, than there would be in the green walls of the Casino, or on the slopes of Fiesole.

Jim shakes his head, while a rather deeper shade than habitually lies upon his car worn forehead. It is perfectly true that he knows nothing of young Willy's engagement, but yet he has a shrewd suspicion to what quarter of the town that engagement will lead him.

(To be continued.)

LAPPONI'S DEATH PREDICTED.

Strange Circumstances Attending Death of Pope's Physician.

Prof. Lapponi, the Pope's physician, died a violent death, but the mother is scarcely more prone to take offense than the son; and she answers with an amiable ready disclaimer:

"It was not that I felt the least want of confidence in you—you must not think that but—but I had one of my premonitions—I know that I am always a little superstitious; and three nights running an owl came and hooted quite close under my window."

"As long as I have known my husband, it has had owls; and as long as I have known him, but never heard of it."

"In the wood, yes, of course, and I like to hear them; but this one was close under my window."

Jim's only answer is to lift his hands and shoulders in protest against his friend's weak-mindedness.

"I had quite made up my mind that she must have happened," continues she, not much annoyed by his scorn;

"and it was the greatest relief when I first caught sight of him at the station yesterday, looking just as usual, a little thinner, perhaps—not does he strike you as a little thin? Has he been weighed lately? He gives me the idea of having lost a pound or two since I last saw him. Is there a weighing machine in the hotel?"

THE SLANG OF SOLDIERS

TOMMY ATKINS HAS A NICKNAME FOR EVERYTHING.

Begins With the Colonel and Goes Right Through the Whole Life of the Army.

In some happy regiments one may hear that austere and highly-respected officer, the colonel, affectionately referred to in the barracks-room as "pa." In fact, it may safely be said that there is not a regiment to be found in which the officers are not dubbed by their men with some appropriate nickname.

The quartermaster is the "bloke"; the sergeant-major the "regimental"; color-sergeants are "flags"; a lance-corporal is a "lance-jack"; and in the cavalry, artillery, and engineers a trumpeter is the "fiddler."

The proud recipient of promotion to the dignity of a non-commissioned officer is expected by his comrades to "get his hand down" or "wet his stripes." True, he may hear sundry sly, good-humored remarks about a "non-sufficient officer" or a "non-efficient coffee-seller," but, after all, it wouldn't be Tommy if he couldn't raise a laugh.

The married quarters are called by the single men the "patch"; the occupants, the "crocks"; soldiers' children, "barrels-rats," often described as "born in a haversack."

The guard-room is the "clink," "mooch," "digger," "inside." A defaulter is said to be "answering his tap" or "doing jankers." When doing extra drills he is

CARRYING THE HUMP

on "organ"; a dry allusion to his marching-order equipment.

A man who goes before his C.O. is "jerked up," "on the mat," or "loeing the line." The adjutant received by an N.C.O. for a breach-of-duty is a "rep" or "severe." If under arrest he is "on the peg," "dished up," or for the "high jump." Should he have the misfortune to be reduced, his chums will say sorrowfully that he is "broke" or has "come down."

An N.C.O. who is particularly severe on his men is said to be "on the sniffs." His victims will say regretfully that he has "got them sell" or "laped," and that he is "on their track" or "barrow." Another type of man cordially disliked by all good soldiers is the "duly dodger," or, in other words, the individual who evades his duties and responsibilities by "chucking a flanker" or "move." Sometimes a man is unexpectedly relieved of an impending duty, when he is informed that he "won't be for it," or it doesn't "take" him. A man who is late for parade is "pushed," and in his case, "in the hump."

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CHUCK A MOVE

is a polite intimation to buck up or hurry. One who is short of kit soon gets "out of the circle" after the missing articles. If he can't find his own he will in all probability soon be "on the make" for substitutes; but woe betide him if he is caught "pinching" red-handed, for his comrades will assuredly "pass him through it" or "take tea with him."

A very clean soldier will say, as he burishes his arms and accoutrements, that he is putting a "skin" or a "baz" on them. The wet rag that is so essential to the cleaning kit of a cavalryman he calls his "reckoner" or "Tom Parker"; while other equally necessary articles are his "jigging string," "compo," and "quiff-rag."

A good rider is admiringly said to be "nipping a leg on," whilst one who can't keep his heel "down" will call forth remarks on his misuse of the "meat-hooks" (spurs).

Protected by this happy misconception, she sets off, all smiles, though at the outset of the expedition she finds that she has to modify her project; and that Burgoynes shows himself restive as to briefer-brief stops, and declines persistently to be any party to buying himself a wedding-present. He puts his objection upon the semi-jocose ground that he shall be unable to avoid overhearing the price of her intended gift, and that his modesty could not stand the strain of helping her to haggle over it. Perhaps, however, deep in his heart is an unconscious feeling that to receive nuptial offerings gives an almost greater body and certainty to his on-striding fate than even the buying of dinner-services and saucepans. So they go to the Accademia delle Belli Arti instead, it having occurred to Jim that in a picture gallery there will be less opportunity for conversation, less opening for interested inquiries in his companion's part as to Amelia and the minutiae of his future life with her, than there would be in the green walls of the Casino, or on the slopes of Fiesole.

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Old soldiers are "old swells" and "swaddles," and if they have been abroad it is always "out there."

A boastful sort of chap is said to be "swanking" or "chancing his arm," whilst one who lacks many qualities is "ten-garden." Civilians are termed "civics," and civil life is always spoken of as "outside."

His daily diet is not forgotten by Mr. Atkins when he talks slang. Beef he calls "saddle-flaps," tinned beef "bully"; bread is "rooky," "cracker," or "pronk"; if made by a civilian baker he calls it "plain-clothes" bread. Pudding is "spotted dog," gravy is "ippo," butter is "train-oil," and beer glories in the unique but descriptive title of "juice." London Tilt-Bits.

Statistics of Wild Beast and Snake Country Which Conveys a Moral.

The perils of living in a country where wild beasts and snakes—especially snakes—are numerous, are strikingly shown in a statistical abstract on India. During the year 1904 no fewer than 24,034 persons were killed, snake bites accounting for 28,890 deaths; while tigers killed 736, leopards 399, wild boars 246, and other animals 728 persons. The administration of Bengal supplied the highest figures in each class. The number of cattle killed was 88,582, leopards, with 4,812 to their credit, proving the most destructive. The tigers were a good second, killing 24,037 victims. Snakes killed just over 10,000 animals. On the other side of the account it is reported that 65,146 snakes and 16,121 wild animals were killed, rewards being paid to the amount of £7,313.

The prophetic patient collapsed in forty-eight hours, while a few weeks later a young nurse was buried in the Campo Verano, Rome. Then came the news that Dr. Lapponi, who was deeply impressed at the prediction, had fallen ill with a malady which specialists declared to be cancer of the stomach, and to which he ultimately succumbed.

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Will prove its superiority over all Japans.

Refuse Substitutes.

Lead packets only. 400, 500 and 800 per lb. At all grocers.

ON THE FARM

WHAT'S THE LIMIT?

Is there money in poultry keeping? How much can be made at it as an exclusive business.

We were just about to say that we know every farmer could just as well double his poultry interests and thus increase his profits, but we do not know but that many have already reached the limit of their capabilities in that direction. If we could be sure that all would study poultry just a little more, then in any business, and the man who will not read and study poultry literature must be content with just foolin' with a few old hens.

Great is the hen when given a fair chance.

AROUND THE FARM.

Begin farm work at the right end. Don't show false pride by refusing to adopt your neighbor's plan if it is better than your own.

When using whitewash for painting, better boiled linseed oil mixed with powdered charcoal to the consistency of paint makes a good preservative for fence posts.

In renting a farm do not trust to a verbal agreement. Put it in writing. It need not be a lengthy worded lease, but one that both landlord and tenant can understand. Let it be signed in duplicate so that each party may have an original contract.

A GLACIER'S 40-YEAR SECRET.

The Search for the Body of Lord Francis Douglas.

There appeared recently in a morning daily paper a brief telegram from Zermatt, Switzerland, to the effect that guides had been searching the lower portion of the Zmutt glacier for the body of Lord Francis Douglas, says Pearson's Weekly.

This announcement was probably puzzling to not a few people, many doubtless imagining that some quite recent mountaineering tragedy had occurred, involving the death of a member of the British aristocracy, but of which, till that moment, they had heard nothing.

As a matter of fact, however, the death of Lord Francis Douglas occurred over forty one years ago; and that the body is only now being sought for is explained by the fact that it is only this summer "due" at the glacier's tongue.

For this is the way of glaciers. A man falls into a crevasse high up near the source of one of these slowly-moving ice-rivers. The intense cold preserves the body, and the glacier bears it down the valley far below, to disgorge it at last, not infrequently, as fresh and perfect as on the day it first gripped

Many bodies have been thus delivered up after the lapse of forty, fifty, sixty, and even more years; and in some instances exceedingly accurate forecasts, based on the known velocities of particular glaciers, have been made as to the time of such deliveries. It is generally agreed amongst geologists that the Zmutt glacier ought to disgorge the remains of Lord Francis—assuming that they are ever again to see the light of day—this year or next.

The accident which caused Lord Francis's life occurred during the first ascent of the Matterhorn, and was due to the breaking of the rope which held the pioneers together. Four of them fell four thousand feet to their deaths; but three of the bodies were recovered shortly afterwards.

A CALL FOR ARMS.

Bastille Wooo—"Er, darling—er—words are totally inadequate to express my—er—my love for you."

She (coyly)—"Well, you can help them out with—with other things, can't you?"

Most people know that if they have been sick they need Scott's Emulsion to bring back health and strength.

But the strongest point about Scott's Emulsion is that you don't have to be sick to get results from it.

It keeps up the athlete's strength, puts fat on thin people, makes a fretful baby happy, brings color to a pale girl's cheeks, and prevents coughs, colds and consumption.

Food in concentrated form for sick and well, young and old, rich and poor.

And it contains no drugs and no alcohol.

ALL DRUGGISTS 500 AND \$1.00.



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PHONE 25.

On the Threshold of the NEW YEAR

We thank you for the favors of the past. Our earnest efforts are now being put forth to make the dealings of the coming year as profitable and pleasing to you as in the past.

Wishing you a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

GEO. E. REYNOLDS,
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are famous for
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A **SOUVENIR RANGE** is
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Our personal guarantee

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L. MEIKLEJOHN, Stirling, Ont.

A Natural Conclusion.
A little New York girl, whose brier experience of life was confined to existence in an apartment house, was visiting in Philadelphia not long ago. One afternoon, to amuse the child, her cousin showed her a number of photographs and views, meanwhile explaining and answering questions concerning them. One of them was a picture of Windsor castle, which, she was told, was the residence of the late Queen Victoria. After looking at it a moment she innocently inquired, "What door did she live on?"

Laid His Fortune at Her Feet.
"He done tol' me," said Miss Daphne Dallymple, "dat if I would marry him he'd lay his fortune at my feet."

"An' did he do it?" asked Miss Mabel Brown.

"Yas, he sho' did. It took his last cent to pay for foh fohteen yards of in-grain carpet."

Still Free.
Miss Gaussip—I understand that you are as good as married to Miss Roxley. Mr. Bachelor—Just as good and even better. I'm not going to be married to anybody."

To equal a predecessor one must have twice his worth.—Gracian

Kindness.
Do not be afraid of spoiling any one with kindness. It can't be done. Instead of spoiling it beautifies the character, cheers the heart and helps to raise the burden from shoulders which, though brave, sometimes grow very tired. Let not a little coldness frighten you away, for under a frigid exterior there is always to be found a tender chord which is to be touched by kindness and which responds in beautiful harmonies to those little acts of courtesy that are to the heart as sunshine is to the struggling plant.

Strictly Practical.
"Geology is a wonderful study," remarked the enthusiast.

"I suppose so," answered Sirius Barker, "but it always seemed kind of tantalizin' to me to be told where coal is and how it come there instead of being told how to get the price o' it."

Her Sacrifice.
"Did you ever make a personal sacrifice?" asked the visiting parson.

"Yes, indeed," replied Mrs. De Sty. "I once declined to be interviewed by a society reporter."

To equal a predecessor one must have twice his worth.—Gracian

Tribes of Blue Eyed Indians.
Red haired negroes are scarce enough, but an equally curious freak of nature is seen in the Griegos Indians, near the City of Mexico. They are light complexioned, and the majority have blue eyes and light hair. They dress principally in two shades of blue, and their clothing is good and well made and generally ornamented with the bead and silk embroidery of which Indians are so fond. Their houses are better built and furnished than is usual among Indians, and many have pianos and other musical instruments, upon which they play with considerable skill. These Griegos have no commercial or social connections with other tribes, holding aloof from even those who live at the base of the mountain on which the village is situated. They raise their own food, do their own manufacturing, have their own schools, churches and social institutions and seldom or never marry outside their own tribe. There is said to be another tribe of blue eyed, fair haired Indians, who have the appearance of Germans, living in the Sierra Madre mountains in the state of Durango.

Lather For Shaving.

It is commonly assumed that soap is used in shaving for the purpose of softening the hairs. This, however, it seems, is a mistake. It is used, on the contrary, to render them hard, dry, stiff and brittle, in which condition they best yield to the blade. Hair being naturally oily, the razor would either slip over the limp hair without cutting it, or enter into about half way bend the hair back and slice it lengthwise, all the while straining it most painfully at the root, and as a razor would thus slice and pull probably a number of hairs at once the pain produced would be intense. Most shaving soap contains a free alkali, either potash or soda, which combines with and so removes the oil of the hair, leaving only the hard fiber, dry and stiff, as may be seen by taking a solution of carbonate of soda and dipping a single hair into it.

The Deep Sea Lead.

In order to find a ship's position when approaching the land in a fog soundings are taken with the "deep sea lead." This lead weighs twenty-eight pounds and is attached to a line which is marked off in fathoms by bunting of various colors, pieces of feather and knots. Bored in the base of the lead is a hole about two inches deep, and this is filled with tallow, so that the gravel or shells at the ocean bottom will adhere to it, and the nature of the bed may be thus ascertained. When the lead is thrown overboard the water's depth is noted on the line, and this and the adherence to the tallow when compared with the description given on the chart will give the ship's position with tolerable accuracy.

The Famous Mamelukes.

The mamelukes were a body of soldiers who ruled Egypt for several hundred years. Their name is derived from an Arab word which means slave, and they were originally captives from Caucasian countries. In the middle of the thirteenth century they were introduced into Egypt as the sultan's bodyguard, but upon the accession of Turan Shah, whom they hated, they overthrew him and elected one of themselves in his place. For nearly 300 years they held the power thus usurped, and even when compelled to resign it they had much influence in Egypt. In 1811 nearly all the mamelukes were massacred by Mohammed Ali, and those who then escaped to Nubia were destroyed in 1820.

The Pillars of Hercules.

The "Pillars of Hercules" was the name anciently given to the mountains of Calpe and Abyla, standing opposite to each other, the one on the European and the other on the African shore of the strait which connects the Mediterranean sea with the Atlantic ocean. The mountains are now called the Rock of Gibraltar and Jebel Zafat. The word Gibraltar, which is at present also applied to the strait, was originally "Jebel Taric," or "Mountain of Taric." Taric being the name of the leader of the first Mohammedan band which crossed at that point over into Spain in the year A. D. 710.

The Wind Sail.

It frequently happens that after discharging a cargo of a particularly malodorous nature it is necessary to let the air reach certain parts of the hold of a vessel not served by the fixed regulation ventilators. To effect this purpose a portable canvas ventilator, called a "wind sail," is employed. It is cylindrical in shape and is kept in position by means of stays. When it is erected the air blows down into it, and the hold is soon pure once more.

No Fire in Them.

Newitt—it certainly is a great establishment. They're sticklers for system there; everything in its right place. Cassidy—Oh, Oi dunno! Whin Oi went through there Oi seen a lot o' red buckets marked "For Fire Only," an', faix, there was wather in them!

Sudden.

"This is so sudden," she murmured weakly.

The messenger boy had answered her call within five minutes of her ringing him up.

Sudden.

"Mr. Linger spends a great deal of time with you, Molly," said Miss Kittie to Miss Frocks.

"Yas, he that's all he does spend."

A clever woman once gave a very simple indication of a secret she wanted to tell one, enough for me to make out what it was.

For

To the Great Brotherhood of Man

We offer Congratulations and much Comfort and Happiness in the Year 1906.

May it be one of peace and good will to all, and may we profit by the experience of the year just gone into the great abyss of time forever and forever.

JAS. BOLDRICK & SON have still plenty of Furs for the New Year, and will keep a good assortment while the winter lasts. Thousands of dollars worth are leaving our store in the hands of satisfied customers. Our Persian Lamb Coats are leaders of beauty and fashion. No better to be found in the Province, they are our specialty.

J. BOLDRICK & SON.

No Sanatoria "more judiciously . . . and economically" managed.

CANADIAN OPINION

DR. R. W. BRUCE SMITH, Inspector of Public Charities, Province of Ontario. Official Report:

"I was specially pleased with the attention paid to conduct the institution carefully and economically. The patients I found cheerful, happy and evidently well looked after by those in charge. I found particular attention is paid to provide nourishing dietary, carefully prepared, and the quality of the food served was excellent. This hospital depends for its maintenance largely upon the voluntary contributions of the public."

FOREIGN OPINION

DR. H. L. RUSSELL, President of the Advisory Board of the Wisconsin State Sanatorium:

"We have just recently returned from our eastern trip, in which we had an opportunity of inspecting practically all the sanatoria in the east that are designed for the treatment of tuberculosis. I am very glad to be able to write you that the very favorable impressions that we received at Gravenhurst have continued with us after this round trip. We have found no place in our travels in which money seems to have been expended more judiciously and economically than in connection with the two institutions that are under the control of the National Sanitarium Association."

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I keep everything
in Hardware
from a Needle to
an Anchor.

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Sun Insurance Company.
Gore Insurance Co.
Lloyd's Plate Glass Insurance Co.
Ontario Accident Insurance Co.

W. S. MARTIN,
Insurance Agent, STIRLING.

The News-Argus

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS,
TO JAN. 1, 1907, \$1.00

\$50.00 Furnishes a Bed Complete

Contributions may be sent to Sir Wm. R. MEREDITH, K.B., Chief Justice, Osgoode Hall, or W. J. GAGE, Esq., 54 Front St. W., Toronto.



General Booth is coming to Canada shortly in the interests of immigration.

The by-law for the partial exemption of the Lehigh Cement Company's property from the municipal taxation, which was submitted to the electors of Thorlby on Monday, was carried by a vote which was practically unanimous.

The entire cost of management is increased one-third.

But so pressing are the calls of those on the waiting list, and increasingly urgent the new applications received each day, that the trustees have decided upon the step indicated, confident that the Canadian people will see that these new beds are furnished and maintained.

FARM FOR SALE

Part of Lot 15 in the 1st Con. of Rawdon, containing 133 acres about 100 acres cleared and in good state for cultivation. A first class farm 70 x 40, with stone basement. A good frame house, and young orchard. The place is well watered, a never failing creek running across the farm. For terms and further particulars apply on the premises to W. J. HAGGERTY, Stirling.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

A sign of a happy marriage: When a man says his wife spoils him.

Did you ever think how much trouble was caused in this world by blabbing?

It sometimes happens that in getting out of a rut a man finds himself in a hole.

A family row is as bad as a church row, but the limit is reached when they are mixed up.

This is as true as gospel: If you make a visit longer than a couple of days, your left ear will burn after you go home.

One of the great wonders to a man is the number of interruptions a woman can endure while eating a meal without noticing it.

When a crime is committed, suspicion turns quicker to those who once loved the victim than to those who once hated him.

During the last couple of years our customers have asked us, "why don't you keep McLaughlin Cutters?" This year we are prepared to supply your wants.

We have in stock a carload of McLaughlin's High Grade Cutters, the latest style and finest finish, in the best grade of猛犸象牙, different colors to suit your taste, which we are prepared to sell as cheap as any other dealer handling the same goods. Of course we mean to say we can sell them as cheap as well as cheap as any other dealer handling the same goods. These rates are to be paid to us for McLaughlin Cutters, agents, or any other manufacturer's agents, but when they are close inspected by us, we will be satisfied to pay the little difference and take a McLaughlin.

LANKTREE & FRENCH, Mill St., Stirling.

P.S.—We also carry a full line of Harness, Robes, Horse Blankets, Mitts, and all kinds of Massey-Harris Farm Implements.

These rates are to be paid to the ordinary business advertiser:

CHARGE PER INCH PAPER WHICH IS INSERTED

1 year, \$1.25 per

Whole Col. down to half Col. \$1.00

Quarter Col. down to 2 inches, 80c

If inserted less than three months, 75c extra on above rates.

extra on above rates, month 8 cents extra on above rates.

These rates are to be paid to the ordinary business advertiser:

Transient advertisements, 25c per line each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements without specific instructions inserted till forb'd, and charged accord-

ing to size.

Births, Marriages and Deaths inserted free.

Job PRINTING of every description inserted in neat and fashionable style, a month.

MOORE & CAMPFIELD.

Stirling News-Argus

Is published every Thursday morning at the office of publication, North street, Stirling, first door north of Parker's drug store, by

JAMES CURRIE.

Subscription Price, \$1.00 per year.

If paid in advance. If not so paid, \$1.25 will be charged.

Correspondence is invited from the writer to the editor in every case. This rate can have no exception.

ADVERTISING RATES.

For ordinary business advertisements:

CHARGE PER INCH PAPER WHICH IS INSERTED

1 year, \$1.25 per

Whole Col. down to half Col. \$1.00

Quarter Col. down to 2 inches, 80c

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ST. PETERSBURG DICTATOR SHOT

Young Man Put a Bullet Into the Prefect's Brain.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: Major-General von der Launitz, prefect of police of St. Petersburg, was shot and killed by a young man at the Institute of Experimental Medicine on Thursday afternoon.

Von der Launitz, at the invitation of Prince Peter Alexandrovich, Duke of Oldenburg, husband of the Grand Duchess Olga, youngest sister of Emperor Nicholas, was attending the consecration of the Institute Chapel. During the services there, and while standing near several high officials, the prefect was approached from the rear by a young man, who drew a revolver and shot him in the base of the brain. Von der Launitz fell forward and died in two minutes. As the assassin turned to flee one of the officers present drew his sabre out, cut the man down and killed him.

WAS A PETTY DICTATOR?

After dissolution of the Russian Parliament, powers little short of those of a petty dictator were conferred upon Prefect of Police von der Launitz. Some idea of his activity may be gathered from figures which he caused to be published on Dec. 28 last. It was then announced that the "Flying Section of the Secret Police" had made 588 arrests in St. Petersburg during the three days preceding Dec. 29. The prisoners, who included 33 women, were charged with "revolutionary activity and illegal election agitation." It was added that further arrests and searches were proceeding vigorously.

On Nov. 14 last von der Launitz, acting, it is said, under a hint from a high authority, dispersed a meeting of constitutional Democrats in St. Petersburg, which he himself had previously sanctioned.

SUPPRESSED THE RUSS.

On Nov. 23 last von der Launitz sup-

pressed the Russ of St. Petersburg, because of the publication of an article by M. Karavayev, a well known jurist, who deplored what he termed "the debasement of all moral consciousness in Russia."

DYING OF COLD IN RUSSIA.

A despatch from Odessa says: Snowstorms and blizzards of exceptional severity are prevailing throughout southern and south-western Russia. Traffic on the railroads is interrupted and great loss of life is reported. According to accounts 100 persons succumbed to the cold in south-western provinces alone.

BOUND TO CHAIRS AND ROBBED.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: A sensational outrage was committed by terrorists at 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon in the Nevsky Prospekt, in the centre of St. Petersburg. Four young men entered the flat of Gen. Sichekin, who was Governor of Siberia under the liberal regime of Alexander II. They seized the general and his aged wife, bound them to chairs, and demanded that the general hand over his money for the "cause." Both the general and his wife became unconscious. The terrorists then broke open a desk and secured 1,500 roubles (\$750). A maid-servant raised an alarm, and the robbers attempted to escape. One who was seized, immediately shot himself dead.

Gen. Sichekin, who is an octogenarian, has for the last 20 years devoted himself to visiting prisons and relieving the prisoners. He became known as the "John Howard" of Russia. He is the father of Prof. Sichekin, a prominent Constitutional Democrat, who was a member of the last Douma. One of his daughters was exiled to Siberia because of her political opinions.

THE WORLD'S MARKETS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES.

Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese and Other Dairy Produce at Home and Abroad.

Montreal—Bacon, long clear, 11½ to 12½ per lb. in case lots; mess pork, \$21 to \$21.50; short cut, \$23.

Hams—Light to medium, 15 to 15½c; do, heavy, 14 to 14½c; rolls, 11½c; shoulders, 11c; backs, 16 to 16½c; breakfast bacon, 15 to 15½c.

Lard—Tiers, 11½c; tubs, 12c; pails, 12½c.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, Jan. 8.—Flour—Ontario wheat 90 per cent, patents are quoted at \$2.63 to \$2.65 in buyers' sacks outside for export. Manitoba first patents, \$4.50; second patents, \$4 and strong bakers', \$3.90. Tons.

Wheat—No. 1 Manitoba hard is nominal at 82¢ lake ports; No. 1 northern at 80¢, and No. 2 northern at 78¢.

Corn—No. 3 American yellow, new, nominal at 49c on Track, Canada.

Bran wanted at \$21, but none offered. **Barley**—No. 2 wanted at 50¢ outside, without sellers.

Peanuts—No. 2 wanted at 79c outside, without sellers.

Oats—No. 2 white was 35¢ bid to 10,000 bushels, low freights to N. York, and 35¢ bid on main line west but none offered.

Rye—No. 2 offered at 72c east, without bids.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Apples—Good to choice winter stock, \$2.50 to \$3.25 per bushel.

Beans—Hand-picked selling at \$1.50 to \$1.60, and primes at \$1.35.

Honey—Strained quoted at \$10 to 12c per lb., and combats at \$2 to \$2.50 per dozen.

Hops—New quoted at 18 to 21c.

Hay—No. 1 timothy scarce, and quoted at \$12.50 to \$14 on track here; No. 2 quoted at \$9.

Straw—\$7 a ton on track here.

Potatoes—Ontario, 65 to 70c per bag on track, and New Brunswick, 75 to 80c per bag.

Poultry—Turkeys—fresh killed, 12 to 14c; chickens, dressed, 8 to 9c; alive, 6 to 7c per lb.; fowl, alive, 4 to 5c; ducks, dressed, 8 to 10c; do, alive, 6 to 7c per lb.; geese, 8 to 10c per lb.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—Found rolls are quoted at 22 to 24c; tubs, 19 to 21c; large rolls, 20 to 23c; creamery prints sell at 25 to 26c; and solids at 23½ to 24c.

Eggs—Storage, 23 to 24c per dozen, and limed 22c; new laid, nominal at 30 to 35c.

Cheese—Large cheese, 13 to 13½c, and twins, 13½c.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Dressed hogs in car lots are un-

up to \$4.50 to \$4.65, but this was the top price. Choice sold from \$4.10 to \$4.40.

Stockers and Feeders—Were quiet, but a few good cattle would find a ready sale. Prices are rather firmer than last quotations.

Milch Cows and Calves—Are very steady.

Sheep—Are steady and lambs firm.

Hogs—The market for hogs shows an advance of 25c, and prices are now \$6.40 for choice selects and \$6.15 for lights and fats, fed and watered.

THE VOTE ON LOCAL OPTION.

The Measure Carried in Large Number of Municipalities.

The electors in one hundred and eleven municipalities of Ontario expressed their will on the question of local prohibition of the liquor traffic on Monday. The new legislation introduced at the beginning of last session received its first practical test in Monday's vote, the requirement being that a vote of three-fifths of the total number of votes polled should be needed to put the local option by-law into effect.

In several places, notably in Collingwood, though the temperance voters piled up a large majority for the by-law, they fell short of the requisite sixty per cent, of the total vote.

The vote in Toronto Junction was a most important one as affecting the sentiment of the Province at large, this being a strategic point. The by-law had been carried three years ago by a majority of 190, and after three years' experience of the workings of local option the citizens pronounced against repealing the measure by a majority of 333.

The question of repeal was before the people in seven other municipalities, and in two places where the by-law had been carried, but subsequently declared invalid. The full returns are not yet, but in Niagara-on-the-Lake and in East Garafraxa local option was sustained by large majorities. A simple majority was, according to the provisions of the new law, sufficient to decide in a repeat contest.

The by-law carried by a good majority over the required three-fifths in Midland, Teeswater, Port Carling, Weston, Waterford, and the townships of Arran, Asphodel, Bruce, Cramahe, Innisfil, Mansfield, and Norwich.

In Orillia the vote was on the licensing of the retail sale of liquor in shops, there being one shop in the town; the result was a large majority for no license, 500 to 269.

A number of municipalities polled a majority for local option, but not the requisite three-fifths, including Bradford, Collingwood, Leamington and Meaford. The by-law was defeated also in Adelaide, Alisa Craig, Beeton, Bala, Brudenell, Burford, Eastnor, Essa, King, Kingsville, Markdale, Oakville, Port Elgin, Tiverton and Woodbridge.

A plebiscite in Kingston on the question of license reduction resulted in a substantial majority in favor of reduction.

TWO KILLED IN WRECK.

C.P.R. Flyer Was Derailed West of Fort William.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: Two men were killed and six injured in the wrecking of the eastbound transcontinental train on the Canadian Pacific which left here on Saturday evening for Montreal. The wreck occurred at Kaminiatiniquia, a small station 25 miles west of Fort William, at 2.30 p.m. Several coaches were wrecked, due, it is said, to a broken rail. The dead are — H. Smith, Montreal, waiter on dining-car; K. Campbell, Montreal, dining-car waiter. The injured are — Louis Konar, employee, Montreal, head injured slightly; A. M. Ferguson, mail clerk, Winnipeg, head, shoulder and arm hurt; G. B. Keyes, passenger, Owen Sound, legs, 25 to 26c; No. 1 candled, 20 to 21c. Cheese—October make, Ontario, 12½ to 13½c; November make, 11½ to 12c. Butter—Choicest creamy, 25½ to 26½c; medium grades, 23½ to 24½c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Duluth, Jan. 8.—Wheat—No. 1, 77½c; No. 1 northern, 77½c; No. 2, 74½c; May, 78½c; July, 79c.

Minneapolis, Jan. 8.—Wheat—May, 77½c; July, 78½c; No. 1 hard, 77½c; No. 1 northern, 77½ to 78c; No. 2 northern, 75½ to 75½c; Corn—75c; No. 3 northern, 71½ to 72½c. Flour—First patents, \$4.20 to \$4.30; second patents, \$4.05 to \$4.15; first clears, \$3.25 to \$3.35; second clears, \$2.40 to \$2.60. Bran, \$17.25.

Milwaukee, Jan. 8.—Wheat—No. 1, 77½c; No. 1 northern, 77½c; No. 2, 74½c; May, 78½c; July, 79c.

Minneapolis, Jan. 8.—Wheat—May, 77½c; July, 78½c; No. 1 hard, 77½c; No. 1 northern, 77½ to 78c; No. 2 northern, 75½ to 75½c; Corn—Steady; No. 3 northern, 71½ to 72½c. Flour—First patents, \$4.20 to \$4.30; second patents, \$4.05 to \$4.15; first clears, \$3.25 to \$3.35; second clears, \$2.40 to \$2.60. Bran, \$17.25.

Bomb HURLED IN BANK.

Assassin Blown to Pieces and Cashier Killed in Philadelphia.

A despatch from Philadelphia, Pa., says: Demanding a loan of \$5,000 and being refused, a man named Hobart Steele dropped a bomb in the Fourth Street National Bank on Saturday, blowing himself to pieces, instantly killing the cashier, W. Z. McLean, and injuring ten persons, two of whom will die. The interior of the bank was wrecked, many of the books being destroyed. The bank was crowded with customers and the panic which followed the explosion spread throughout the entire building. The only clue to the identity of the bomb-thrower was a bunch of keys found in a portion of the clothing attached to which was a plate inscribed "H. Steele, Garner, Jr."

The Fourth Street National Bank is the largest financial institution in the city, and occupies the greater portion of the fourth floor of the Bullitt Building on Fourth Street, between Chestnut and Walnut Streets, in the heart of the financial district. The explosion was terrific, and it caused tremendous excitement in the crowded building and the street.

TRANCONTINENTAL TENDERS.

Commissioners Have Issued Call for Five Additional Sections.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway on Friday issued a call for tenders for five additional sections, such tenders to be in by noon of Feb. 14. The different sections are as follows: 1, from Moncton westerly, 50 miles; 2, from Grand Falls, N.B., westerly, about 62 miles; 3, from the Quebec bridge easterly, 150 miles; 4, from La Tuque easterly to Weymontache, 42 miles; 5, from a point eight miles west of the Abitibi River, crossing easterly for about 150 miles. For sections 1 and 4 the deposit in each case is to be \$75,000, for section 2 \$90,000, for sections 3 and 5 each \$225,000.

ONTARIO CHOOSES HER RULERS.

Names of the Mayors of Cities and Towns Elected on Monday.

MAYORS OF CITIES.

Bellefonte	..... Mayor Sulman
Brantford	..... J. W. Bowby
Chatham	..... Wm. Stone
Guelph	..... John Newstone
Hamilton	..... Ald. Stewart
Kingston	..... J. McD. Mowat
London	..... J. C. Judd
Niagara Falls	..... R. P. Slater
Ottawa	..... Scott
Peterborough	..... R. F. M'Williams
Stratford	..... William Gordon
St. Thomas	..... Mayor C. Lawrence
St. Catharines	..... Andrew Riddell
Woodstock	..... John Butler
Windsor	..... E. S. Wigle

MAYORS OF TOWNS.

Almonte	..... Dr. A. A. Metcalfe
Amherstburg	..... E. T. Hough
Baird	..... E. C. Kilmer
Bracebridge	..... T. B. Shilling
Brampton	..... S. H. Armstrong
Chesley	..... Conrad King
Campbellford	..... W. J. Doxsee
Clinton	..... H. Willse
Cobourg	..... Chas. Munson
Collingwood	..... D. Wilson
Dresden	..... E. H. Dever
Deseronto	..... Dr. Newton
Durham	..... Wm. Calder
Dundas	..... W. H. Moss
Dumville	..... G. R. Smith
Forest	..... J. Bell
Fort Frances	..... H. Williams
Gananoque	..... Dr. J. McCammon
Galt	..... Adam Thompson
Goderich	..... Rev. Jos. Elliott
Gravenhurst	..... F. Slater
Huntville	..... G. E. Fisher
Harrison	..... J. McMurchie
Hespeler	..... W. E. Mearns
Ingersoll	..... Dr. Coleridge
Kincardine	..... Wm. Hunter
Kingsville	..... D. W. Wigle
Leamington	..... N. Patterson
Listowel	..... J. Watson
Lindsay	..... Dr. A. E. Vrooman
Meaford	..... J. W. Horsley
Mount Forest	..... C. A. Jones
Midland	..... W. Finlayson
Milton	..... John Skinner
Napanee	..... H. Meng
Newmarket	..... R. A. Smith
Niagara-on-the-Lake	..... J. D. W. Randall
North Bay	..... William Milne
Oakville	..... John Kelley
Oshawa	..... T. E. Kaiser
Orillia	..... Robt. Curran
Owen Sound	..... M. Kennedy
Palmerton	..... D. H. Walsh
Parry Sound	..... J. A. Johnson
Penetanguishene	..... Isidore Martin
Port Hope	..... Chas. McGibbon
Paris	..... W. H. Giddes
Perth	..... W. W. Patterson
Renfrew	..... John Mackay
Sandwich	..... G. A. Proctor
Sarnia	..... J. H. Gimby
Sault Ste. Marie	..... M. Y. McLean
Seaford	..... M. Y. Jacques
Smith's Falls	..... J. B. Lytle
St. Marys	..... H. Bell
Stratford	..... K. W. Cameron
Shebrune	..... E. C. Campbell
Southampton	..... A. E. Belcher
Toronto Junction	..... Baird
Thornbury	..... M. Snetsinger
Trenton	..... W. S. Jacques
Uxbridge	..... M. P. Crossby
Vankleek Hill	..... A. M. Cheney
Walkerton	..... R. E. Truxall
Wingham	..... Win. Holmes
Whitby	..... A. W. Jackson
Walkerville	..... E. C. Russell
Willoxton	..... William McEwan
Welland	..... J. H. Crow
Waterloo	..... E. F. Seagren

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, Jan. 8.—Wheat—Ontario

No. 2 white, 69¢ asked outside, 68½¢

bids; No. 2 coarse, 64¢ bid east.

Wheat—Manitoba—No. 1 northern,

80¢ asked, 79¢ bid east.

Barley—No. 2, 50¢ bid east.

Peas—No. 2, 79¢ bid.

Oats—No. 2 white, 35½¢ asked for

4½ per cent, patents for export, buyers' bags outside, \$2.65 bid; Manitoba first

patents, \$4.50; seconds, \$4; bakers'

\$3.90; third, \$3.30.

Onions—No. 2 white, 35½¢ asked for

4½ per cent, freight to New York, 35½¢

asked for main line west.

Rye—No. 2, 72¢ asked east.

Barley—51c to 52c.

Buckwheat—52c to 53c.

Corn—No. 3 yellow, 49c to 50c.

Flour—Fall—Ontario, \$2.70 asked for

4½ per cent, patents for export, buyers'

bags outside, \$2.65 bid; Manitoba first

patents, \$4.50; seconds, \$4; bakers'

\$3.90; third, \$3.30.

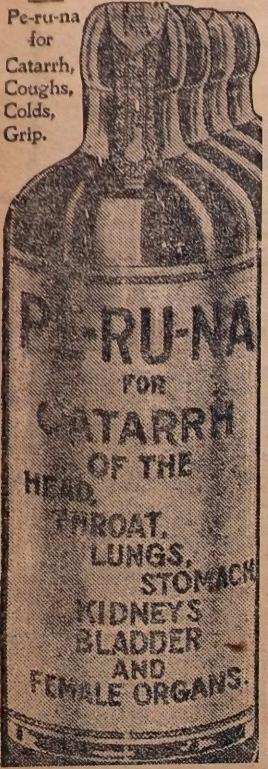
Common onions, \$2.50 to \$2.65 per cwt.

Common rye—\$2.25 to \$2.35 per cwt.

Common barley—\$2.00 to \$2.10 per cwt.

Common buckwheat—\$1.75 to \$2.00 per cwt.

HOUSEHOLD FRIEND.



Peruna is a household friend in more than a million homes. This number is increasing every day. Peruna has become a household word all over the English speaking world. It is an old tried remedy for all catarrhal diseases of the head, throat, lungs, stomach, kidneys, bladder and female organs.

Ask Your Druggist for Free Peruna Almanac for 1907.

ABSENT-MINDED PUBLIC.

57,820 Articles Left in Public Vehicles in World's Metropolis.

Is the public growing more absent-minded? An answer in the affirmative would appear to be the legitimate deduction from the figures supplied in the annual report of the Commissioner of Police, regarding articles found in cabs, omnibuses and tramway cars, and received at the lost property office.

Last year 57,820 articles were found, an increase of over 5,000 on the previous year. In 1901, 40,221 articles were found, and since then there has been a steady increase. There were received last year 44,825 written inquiries in regard to lost goods—an increase of 5,435 on the figures of 1904, and of 14,051 on those of 1903.

Owners of the lost articles were found in 26,770 cases. These were of the declared value of £27,215 19s., and awards amounting to £3,509 12s. were paid to drivers and conductors who found the lost articles. In 13 cases awards of £25 were paid, five of £6, one of £7, four of £8, three of £10, one of £25, one of £30, and in one case the lucky finder received £100.

Public forgetfulness was most marked in the case of umbrellas, no fewer than 25,337 being left in public vehicles. Bags numbered 4,607, articles of men's clothing 3,279, women's clothing 3,239, purses 3,707, opera-glasses 703, jewellery 1,535, and watches 232.

DISEASE MADE BONES SNAP LIKE GLASS

Frank L. Wellington has died at his home in Trinity Avenue, New York, the victim of a disease which caused his bones to snap like glass. One day while holding a strap in a street car his arm snapped off. A short time later a leg bone snapped. According to his physician this terrible condition was brought about by taking medicine which contained a certain mineral poison.

Again and again has it been demonstrated that mineral medicines are harmful. It is because Bileans, while so effective for all liver and digestive disorders, yet contain no trace of any mineral, but are, on the contrary, purely herbal, that they have won the praise of medical men, trained nurses and scientists all the world over. Bileans differ from nearly every other liver medicine in containing no mercury, and from nearly every other stomach medicine in being free from bismuth. They are also free from alcohol. They are compounded from the finest known medicinal herbs and roots, and are thus the best family medicine that can be obtained. They operate gently on the bowels, curing constipation and piles. They correct acidity of the stomach, stimulate the digestion, tone up the liver, and correct the secretion of bile. Their general action is at the same time corrective and tonic—correcting faulty secretion, toning up weak and debilitated organs. They thus cure anaemia, green sickness, female ailments and irregularities, blood impurities, rheumatism, nausea, headache, gas, pain in the chest and between the shoulders, constipation, piles, and all female ailments. All druggists and stores sell Bileans at 50 cents a box, or post free from the Bilean Co., Toronto, on receipt of price.

PRUDENT.

"Don't you think you ought to tell father of our engagement, Bob?" "Was that your father who has just come home?" "Yes."

"Well, I think I will wait till he has had time to put his slippers on!"

HANDICAPPED.

"Have the Eskimos adopted any of the ways of civilization yet?" asked the young man with the plastered hair. "Exceedingly few," said the arctic explorer. "Think how costly it would be, for instance, to put on a full dress suit up there and wear it to tatters in one evening."

"Riches have wings." Don't believe it; if they had they'd fly our way occasionally, if only by accident.

Never judge yourself by the faults of your neighbors.

FROM BONNIE SCOTLAND

NOTES OF INTEREST FROM HER BANKS AND BRAES.

What Is Going On In the Highlands and Lowlands of Auld Scotia.

Mr. Thomas Mason has been appointed Glasgow's new Lord Dean of Guild.

Sir Robert Lucas Tooth, Bart., lessee of Beaufort Castle shooting, gave a grand ball last week.

A public meeting was held in the town hall, Portobello, to protest against the vulgarization of the promenades.

The late Mrs. Jane Goldie of Todd, Lockerbie, has left £2,000 to the Free Church of Scotland for the furtherance of evangelistic work in India.

Lord Lovat has raised about 2,000 wild duck, which will form a most enjoyable addition to the covert shooting at Beaufort Castle.

Mr. James E. Elder, M.A., of the Central school, Inverness, has accepted an assistantship in Glenarnock Public school, under the Kilbirnie School Board, Ayrshire.

At Strabane Board of Guardians' meeting a woman, Mrs. Simpson, was appointed to take charge of the workhouse, boiler and boiler room at 1s. per day and rations.

The total receipts in connection with the Inverness Soldiers Home Bazaar were £105, 5s. 9d.—leaving £1,161 8s. 8d. to be handed over to the Building Committee.

The Grangemouth steamer Skulda was sunk in collision with the Norwegian steamer Tento, near the Forth bridge. The chief officer, William McCaskill, was drowned.

The Kilmarnock Burns Club, at a meeting on Saturday night, resolved to assist the fund for the Auld Brig by holding a concert in the Exchange Hall, and by issuing collection sheets.

The Dingwall Peat and Porridge Club held their autumnal outing recently to Achiltibuie, where an enjoyable meeting was held, and the mystic rites and ceremonies of the order observed.

In the will of the late Mr. James Smith Napier, iron merchant, Glasgow, handsome legacies, amounting in all to nearly £11,000, have been left to Glasgow and other charities, as well as to a number of churches.

The remains of the late Major J. M. Gow, one of the founders of the Queen's Rifle Volunteer Brigade, were accorded military honors from St. Andrew's parish church to Garrison cemetery, Edinburgh.

The new wing of the Western Infirmary of Glasgow was opened recently. It affords accommodation for seventy patients, but as 500 cases are still waiting for admission, further extensions seem urgently called for.

Mr. W. Ross, Dunrobin, on his departure for New Zealand, was presented by his friends with a purse of sovereigns and a Gladstone bag at a farewell gathering held in the Sutherland Arms Hotel. Mr. Ross leaves Golspie with the best wishes for his success of a large circle of friends.

The total herring catch at Wick for the year is 95,485 crans, against 106,607 last year. There is no business in cured herrings in the local market, nearly all the stocks being cleaned out.

Miss Lucy E. B. Mackenzie, Elgin, has gained a free studentship in drawing and painting at the Board of Education's Art Schools, South Kensington, London. A free studentship entitles the holder to free admission for two sessions the lectures and instruction in one of the schools of the college.

"ATKINS'" CANNOT COOK.

Tommies in British Army Victims of Interior Cooking.

There are very few men in the British army who are satisfied with the manner in which army cooking is done; and who can wonder?

The secret of indifferent army mess-lies in the unpreparedness and unwillingness of soldier-cooks for their work. Men are selected at random from the ranks, totally regardless of their qualifications, and are thrust into a cook-house to prepare, perhaps on the very day of appointment, dinner for a company of men. It says much for the soldier's adaptability and the capacity for extraneous work of the one-trained-cook—in a battalion—the sergeant-cook—that meals are cooked as well as they are. But this cooking is at its best primitive, and at its worst absolutely ruinous to any stomach but that of an ostrich.

Little opportunity is allowed the sergeant-cook for training his charges; they come and go with the abrupt rapidity of all soldiers or billets that are uncongenial; and men have not infrequently to be detailed to act as cooks for any temporary fatigue. The work of the soldier-cook is as physically exacting as his very exacting art can well be, often lasting from 4 a. m. to 5 p. m. He has seven working days, and his only recompense comes from the circumstance that he is not required to pay the orthodox threepence per diem for his messing.

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"Was that your father who has just come home?"

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"Riches have wings." Don't believe it; if they had they'd fly our way occasionally, if only by accident.

WHO LAUGHS LAST.

Tables Turned in Amusing Case Before Zurich Court.

The Zurich (Switzerland) district court was the scene of an amusing incident the other day. The case was the outcome of a quarrel between a German resident of Zurich and a Swiss citizen. The latter had indulged in some strong epithets at the expense of the German, who forthwith brought an action for defamation of character. Even after the proceedings opened the Swiss defendant, apparently a hot-headed individual, incurred a fine for using intemperate language in court, whereupon a broad smile of malicious satisfaction overspread the plaintiff's face. Eventually, defendant made an offer of 21 to settle the matter, which proposition the judge strongly advised plaintiff to accept. The German, however, disdainfully refused on the ground that his income was 201 per month, and that 21 was no compensation for the injury done to a man of his position. A widespread conversation then ensued between the judge and the clerk of the court, who consulted the local law register. This led to the discovery that the German was assessed on a ridiculously small amount. The judge thereupon made a note recommending the tax surveyors to assess plaintiff Lencforth on his full income of 2401 per annum. It was then the turn of the defendant to laugh, and the public joined in lustily.

3 IN ONE FAMILY.

CURED OF SKIN DISEASE BY ZAM-BUK.

Once more Zam-Buk, the great herbal balm, has been proved vastly superior to ordinary remedies, and has cured where other preparations had signally failed.

Mr. J. C. Bates, of Burk's Falls, reports the case referred to. He says: "My three children were all broken out with sores on face, hands and feet. Their condition was pitiable, and although I tried various ointments and salves they did not get at the root of the evil, and the sores continued to spread. One day I saw a report in a local newspaper telling how beneficial Zam-Buk was for skin diseases, ulcers, etc. I got a supply of the balm and applied it to the children's sores. Almost immediately they got relief, and the sores began to heal. In one week Zam-Buk overcame the trouble, and to-day the children have not a pimple or spot or mark of disease on their skin. Zam-Buk is a splendid healer."

Zam-Buk is a healing balm compounded from saps and essences of the finest known medicinal herbs. It has high antiseptic power, killing disease germs which settle on sores and eruptions, etc., and which set up festering, blood poison and suppuration. It cures eczema, skin rashes, cuts, burns, blisters, abscesses, ulcers, acne, blackheads, ringworm, blood poison, etc. It heals cracked and chapped hands, cold sores, etc. As an emollient it gives speedy relief in cases of muscular rheumatism, sciatica, etc. Rubbed on the chest, in cases of colds, it relieves the tightness and aching. All druggists and stores sell at 50c a box, or may be obtained post free from the Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, upon receipt of price. 6 boxes for \$2.50. Send one cent stamp for dainty trial box.

TRIED AND FOUND WANTING.

"I see, you have no faith in Mme. De Skym's wrinkle and wart eradicator?"

"No; I tried it on a large pickle and it failed absolutely."

A SIMPLE CURE FOR PINES.

Pile sufferers know that Ointments and other local treatments sometimes relieve but never cure. They don't remove the cause.

There is a little tablet that taken internally removes the cause of Piles and cures any case of any kind no matter how long standing.

A month's treatment costs \$1.00. Ask for Dr. Leonhard's Hem-Roid (a thousand dollar guarantee goes with every treatment.)

All dealers, or The Wilson-Fyle Co., Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont.

PETS AT SCHOOL.

The new public elementary school at Yarmouth, England, has a pets section, which already includes a white Angora rabbit, canary, and bowl of gold-fish, in all of which the children take immense interest.

To purge is the only effect of many pills now on the market. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are more than a purgative. They strengthen the stomach, where other pills weaken it. They cleanse the blood by regulating the liver and kidneys, and they stimulate other vital organs. Nothing of an injurious nature, used for merely purgative powers, endures in to their composition.

NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH.

Buncum—"My physician tells me I am working too hard."

Marks—"The M. D. evidently knows his business."

Buncum—"Why do you think so?"

Marks—"I have been comparing notes with a few of our mutual friends and I find you have worked us pretty hard."

PRUDENT.

"Don't you think you ought to tell father of our engagement, Bob?"

"Was that your father who has just come home?"

"Yes."

"Well, I think I will wait till he has had time to put his slippers on!"

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THURSDAY, JAN. 10, 1907.

Compulsory Voting

It has been stated that the Dominion Government is about to pass a law disfranchising for a term of years, or otherwise punishing those who do not vote at an election. It is well known that at every election there are a number who do not vote; and to get out a full vote is the object of the proposed amendment to the law. It is very doubtful, however, if compulsory voting would secure the result aimed at. The mere marking if the ballot is of no value unless it is preceded by reflection and good judgment. The marking of the ballot by a man who has been bribed is worse than useless. To change the metaphor, the advocates of compulsory voting are trying to reap the fruits of intelligent public interest before they have sown the seed or planted the tree.

If a man is indifferent about public affairs and the interests of his country, what good purpose is served by making him walk into a polling booth, make a cross on a piece of paper, and drop it into a box? It is precisely the same as if you were to compel an irreligious man to fall on his knees with a body of devout worshippers, or a disloyal man to salute the flag of his country or remove his hat when the national anthem is sung. In these cases you would be accepting the form of loyalty, of religion, of public spirit, in place of the substance.

The remedy for indifference in public affairs is the obvious remedy of arousing interest. Newspapers, ministers of the Crown, members of Parliament, public-spirited citizens, must, by their actions and their words, seek to dispel apathy and arouse interest. To do this they must themselves show an interest in the affairs of the people whom they are asking to vote.

And then it is so easy for a voter to spoil his ballot.

You may force a voter to go to the poll, but you cannot compel him to vote.

Power of Effective Organization.

Farmers have in the last five or six years been afforded an abundance of object lessons in the value of organization. Without organization Parliament would not have been deluged with petitions and letters in regard to the protection of cattle at railway crossings, and drainage across railway lands, and the legislative relief now enjoyed in these matters would not have been secured. Had there been no farmers' organization the protected interest would have had everything its own way before the Tariff Commission, and farmers would at present be suffering from Customs' exactions based on the Dingley model. To-day, if farmers were still "avoiceless multitude," they would not even be a semblance of popular opposition to a continuance of the bounty evil. As it is the reports indicate that the House of Commons will be flooded with protests as soon as business resumes this week.

That farmers have an organization, and that they are showing themselves capable of using this to effect, is one of the most hopeful signs that has occurred in connection with the public affairs of Canada in a generation. Alert and aggressive agriculture promises to have a most beneficial influence on the course of legislation and public affairs in general.—*Weekly Sun.*

A New Year's Sermon.

What is it that really counts in life after all—that makes the difference between the smooth, even flow of the placid river, and the turbulence of the angry billows tossed by the gale against the rocky shore?

It is not the tariff; it is not iron bounties; it is not railway rates. All these things are important, but that which adds most to, or takes most from the sum of human happiness is the nature of our associations with those we meet in our daily rounds.

The cheery salutation; the word of hearty appreciation of something well done; the sincere expression of sympathy in suffering or misfortune; the little act of courtesy and consideration—these are what count for most with the majority of us. In all this the giver is at least equally blessed with the receiver. Nothing brings more satisfaction at the end of the day than the knowledge that one has made that day pleasanter for another.

Let us all, at the beginning of this new year, resolve, and stick to the resolve, that we shall not allow the rush and hurry of business to prevent us from remembering the importance of consideration for others.—*Weekly Sun.*

The snowfall about Winnipeg is the greatest for ten years.

The total shipments of ore from the Cobalt district for December amounted to 1,951,738 pounds.

The Ontario Government has received in succession duties for the year 1906 the large sum of \$1,081,658.

Charles McGill has been committed for trial on charge of theft of over one million dollars from the Ontario Bank, in Toronto.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy a safe Medicine for Children.

In buying a cough medicine for children never be afraid to buy Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. There is no danger from it, and relief is always sure to follow. It is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough, and there is no better medicine in the world for these diseases. It is not only a certain cure for croup, but, when given as soon as the croaky cough appears, will prevent the attack. Whooping cough is most dangerous when this remedy is given as a medicine, containing no opium or other harmful drugs, and can be given as confidently to a baby as to an adult. For sale by Morton & Haught.

Gregg-Lanktree.

The home of Mrs. Eleanor Lanktree, John St., was the scene of a very happy event on Wednesday, Jan. 9th, at high noon, when her daughter, Miss Sophie, was united in marriage to Mr. J. R. Gregg, of Grandview, Man.

Promptly at the appointed hour the ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. G. Clarke in the presence of the assembled guests.

The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. Norman Lanktree. She carried a beautiful bouquet of bridal roses, and was handsomely gowned in cream silk crepe de chine over silk taffeta, with trimmings of silk allover eyelet embroidery, silk applique, and chiffon ruchings.

After the congratulations to the happy couple the company sat down to an elaborate dinner.

Many beautiful presents were given to the bride, who bears with her the hearty good wishes of a wide circle of friends. The groom's gift to the bride was a sunburst of pearls.

Mr. Gregg is an Ontario boy who went west several years ago, and has prospered with the advancing tide of prosperity in that great country.

Mr. and Mrs. Gregg left on the afternoon train for points in western Ontario. The bride's going away gown was of navy blue chiffon broadcloth, with a very becoming cream plush turban, mink trimmed, to match a very handsome mink trimmed fur lined wrap and mink muff. In the course of a few weeks they will take up their residence at Grandview, Man.

Guests were present from Belleville, Brighton, Lindsay, and other points. A very pleasant surprise was the opportune arrival of the bride's uncle, Mr. Spencer White, from Halbride, Sask.

Bird-Moon.

A very pretty home wedding took place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Moon on Monday evening, when their eldest daughter, Lillian Winnifred, was united in marriage to Mr. Wilton W. Bird, of Vancouver, B. C. Mr. and Mrs. Morden Bird and family, Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Moon, and Rev. and Mrs. F. A. Robinson were the only guests, but a large number of Miss Moon's friends gathered in the hall downstairs, determined to at least see the wedding procession as it passed to the dining room.

The bride was attired in a beautiful white silk dress with transparent yoke, trimmed with pearl ornaments. She wore a handsome amethyst and pearl brooch, the gift of the bridegroom. Miss Gertrude Moon, as bridesmaid, looked particularly attractive. Each carried a shower bouquet of roses. The bridesmaid received a valuable pearl crescent as a gift from the bridegroom.

The popularity of the bride was evident from the splendid array of gifts received.

The newly-wedded couple left about midnight to take the C. P. R. for Montreal. The bride's going away costume was of myrtle green broadcloth, with a green silk waist, and green hat trimmed with pink roses. After a brief visit in the eastern metropolis and a few days in Winnipeg, they will continue their journey to their future home in Vancouver. The best wishes of many friends accompany them.

SOMETIME.

Sometimes, when all life's lessons have been learned, And sun and stars forevermore have set, The things which our weak judgment here had spurned.

The things that o'er we grieve with lashes wet,

Will flash before us out of life's dark night As sun shine most in deepest tints of blue.

And we shall see how all God's plans were right,

And how what seemed reproof was love most true.

And we shall see how, while we frown and sigh,

We shall go on as best for you and me, How, when we called on, he heeded not our cry.

Because His wisdom to the end could see;

And even prudent parents disallow

Such touch of sweet to crooning babyhood,

So God perhaps is keeping from us now Life's sweetest things because it seemeth best,

And if sometimes commingled with life's wine,

We share the wormwood, and rebel and shrink,

Be sure a wiser hand than yours or mine Poured out the lotion for our lips to drink.

And if some one we love is lying low,

When human kisses cannot reach the face,

Oh, do not blame the loving Father so,

But wear your sorrow with obedient grace,

And you will shortly know that lengtheneth death

Is not the sweetest gift God gives this friend,

And that sometimes the sable pall of death

Conceals the fairest boon his love can see;

If we could push ajar the gates of life,

And stand within, and all God's workings see,

We could interpret all this doubt and strife,

And for each mystery could find a key.

But not to-day. Then be content, poor heart,

God's gifts, like lilies, pure and white,

unfold;

We must not tear the close-shut leaves apart,

Time will reveal the calyces of gold,

And if through patient toil we reach the

Where tired feet with sandals loose may rest,

When we shall clearly know and understand,

I think that we will say, "God knew the best."

Owing to the anti-Japanese feeling in San Francisco, the proposed visit of the Japanese training squadron is likely to be indefinitely postponed.

Why Suffer from Rheumatism?

Do you know that rheumatic pains can be relieved? If you doubt this just try one application of Chamberlain's Pain Pill. It is a safe, simple, and safe pain killer, and that certainly means a great deal to any one afflicted with rheumatism. For sale by Morton & Haught.

Good Lessons to Learn

Learn to laugh. A good laugh is better than medicine.

Learn to attend strictly to your own business—a very important point.

Learn the art of saying kind and encouraging things, especially to the young.

Learn to avoid all ill-natured remarks and everything calculated to create friction.

Learn to tell a story. A well told story is as welcome as a sunbeam in a sick room.

Learn to stop grumbling. If you can not see any good in the world keep the bad to yourself.

Learn to greet your friends with a smile. They carry too many frowns in their own hearts to be bothered with any of yours.

Learn to hide your aches and pains under a pleasant smile. No one cares whether you have an earache, headache or rheumatism.

WORLD WIDE ARTICLES

A Weekly Reprint of Articles and Cartoons from Leading Journals and Reviews reflecting the Current Thought of both Hemispheres.

"Northern Messenger" is a marvel of interest and cheapness as a high class eclectic; it will compare with anything at several times its price.

For the small sum of one dollar and a half brings every week a dozen or more articles written during the week in leading British, American and foreign publications.

Of course it appeals to the thinking class in each country, and who better to know what the world thinkers are thinking; but these will find it as full of rare entertainment as of news. It is a really world-wide in its interest and no one to grudge. The annual subscription includes 1906 CARICATURED.

The annual subscription price is \$1.50, and the publishers are John Dougall & Son, of Montreal.

Messenger Stories

Stories, illustrations and anecdotes are perhaps the main features of attraction in the "Northern Messenger." But the paper also offers a column that has a healthy influence upon the lives of old and young. Then there are special departments devoted to Temperance, the Anti-Saloon Society, Home, and various other topics.

An article entitled "Little Folks" is printed in extra large type. The paper is so popular that a vast number of Sunday Schools in Canada and the United States are using it in great numbers, insuring a more regular attendance, besides extending their influence for good in the homes of their scholars.

The "Northern Messenger" is issued every week by a press to a quarter of a million copies, and for that reason the price is extremely low. Samples free on application.

12-16 pages weekly, 40 cents a year. S. S. Club a special rate.

RUNNING EXERCISE.

Said to Be the Best Means of Making the Heart Strong.

The kind of exercise one should take for his heart's sake is extremely important. Exercise, to affect the heart sufficiently, must be vigorous, though not too vigorous. Ordinary walking, while healthful, falls short of this requirement. That calisthenics and light exercises generally are also deficient in this respect is proved by the fact that, while all humankind naturally indulge in light exercises, yet heart ailments are prevalent among them. Every one that is not bedridden walks more or less, and I have read learned articles which try to prove that walking is the only exercise man requires. But if a man never runs he could not, if he would, run fairly fast even half a mile. So the argument is in effect that a man need not be able to run. I cannot agree with this conclusion, for walking at a moderate pace affects heart action only slightly.

Running, of all exercises for the heart, is, I think, the best. Of course one who has a weak heart cannot immediately run either fast or far, nor is it necessary for the average individual to learn to run great distances at a high speed, but every one owes it to his health to be able to run without distress, say half a mile at a fair pace. Let him begin by jogging one-eighth or one-quarter of a mile, then half a mile, which distance he may ultimately run reasonably fast.—G. Elliot Flint in Outing Magazine.

THE OCEAN'S BOTTOM.

Two Vast Valleys Traverse the Bed of the Atlantic.

The Atlantic ocean covers two vast valleys. One of these passes between the Cape Verde Islands and the Azores, and it is of great depth. It runs close up to Europe and comes to an end close to the British Isles, where a ridge or crest of land separates it from the basin of the North sea. The other valley runs in the main parallel to the first, from which it is separated by an elongated strip of land, of which the Azores forms a supermarine continuation. This strip does not exceed a depth of 8,500 feet, while its height amounts to 6,500 feet. The first valley, its confluence, is also very deep, its bottom being situated at a depth of nearly four miles below the surface.

Passing along South America and leaving the Bermudas to the left it passes along Newfoundland and Labrador, finally ending just south of Greenland.

The sub-Atlantic landscape thus consists of two vast parallel valleys or mountains. Further north the land rises higher, and the sea is, relatively speaking, shallower. Between Greenland and the continent, close to Iceland and the chain islands, there is a huge plain free from any depression worthy of mention. It is quite clear that at one time England was connected to the continent.

For each mystery could find a key.

But not to-day. Then be content, poor heart,

God's gifts, like lilies, pure and white,

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JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE

Children's Jackets

About 75 Children's Cloth Jackets in fashionable cloths in newest styles at exactly **Half Price**

Ladies' Rain Coats

Thirty Ladies' Rubber and Cravette Rain Coats, in long lengths, reg. \$6.00 to \$9.75, at **\$4.75**

\$1.25 Brussels Carpets 75 cents

500 yards fine English Brussels Carpet in best designs and colorings of fawn, etc., most of them have borders to match, regular price \$1.10 to \$1.25, on sale at **75 c.**

CLOTHING SPECIALS

\$10.00 Suits for \$5.00—Broken lines of Men's Suits in Domestic and English Tweeds, sizes from 35 in. to 42 in., reg. price \$7.50 to \$10.00, for **\$5.00**

As the season is advancing we are offering

Special Bargains in all our Fur Jackets

The RITCHIE COMPANY

Limited.

BELLEVILLE.

Wet-Proof—Cold-Proof—Almost Wear-Proof

When you want a pair of rubbers that will last until you're tired of them—rubbers that will keep your feet bone-dry though you wade all day in slushy snow—rubbers that will wear like flint and fit like slippers—go to a live dealer's and buy a pair stamped "Duck Never Break" on the soles. Up in the lumber camps they swear by Duck Never Break Rubbers. Prospectors and miners wear them, too. So do people who want rubbers that will stand pretty much any abuse. It simply isn't possible to make rubbers any better than we make Duck Never Breaks—in possible to make them any sturdier, any stancher, or any more wear-proof. They're made for service and give service—great service. Get a pair and see how a pair of really good rubbers can last.

DUCK NEVER BREAK
Double Wear In Every Pair
Tell your dealer you want those better rubbers made by
The Daisy Rubber People

At Berlin Ontario

21

"Could the consumptives of any given community be seen at one time, or pass in panorama before the people, public consciousness of the magnitude of the affliction might be aroused. A physical disaster shocks the world and lets loose the sympathy of millions. A few thousand deaths are nothing as compared with the deaths from consumption." LAWRENCE F. FLICK, M.D., Medical Director of Henry Phipps Institute for the Study, Treatment and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

Many reasons surely must influence men and women to help in the great work being carried on by the

MUSKOKA FREE HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

Other hospitals refuse the consumptive. This institution cares for them.

Not a single applicant has ever been refused admission to the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives because of his or her poverty.

Seven hundred and thirty-eight patients have been cared for since the Free Hospital was opened in 1902. Take a week's record:

63 patients in residence; 37 absolutely free, not paying a copper toward their maintenance; 15 paying 50 cents a day or less; 5 paying \$4.00 a week; 4 paying \$5.00; one paying \$7.00.

These figures tell plainly of a large deficit on maintenance account each month. To cover this the trustees are dependent upon the contributions that come to them from friends in all parts of Canada.

Not since the days of George Muller has so great a work of faith been carried on.



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, MUSKOKA FREE HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

E. F. PARKER,
ISSUER OF
Marriage Licenses

STIRLING, ONT.
Marriage Licenses.

GEO. E. CRYER, Issuer,
Residence Stirling House, Stirling.

J. S. MORTON,

OPTICIAN, GRADUATE CANADIAN
ASSOCIATION OF OPTICIANS. Member Canadian
Association of Opticians. Eyes examined and imperfect sight cor-
rected with glasses.

At MORTON & HAIGHT's Drug Store.

CHAS. F. WALT, D.D.S., L.D.S.

FIRST CLASS HONOR GRADUATE IN
DENTISTRY at the University of Toronto,
Graduate of the Royal College of Dental
SCHOOL, of Ontario.

OFFICE—Over Sovereign Bank.
Open every day. Evenings by appointment
only.

J. EARL HALLIWELL, M.A.,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY,
Public Commissioner, Conveyancer, &
Officer—in Sovereign Bank Building.

G. G. THRASHER,
SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEY-
ANCER, etc. Office in W. S. Martin's
Block, Mill Street.

STIRLING LODGE
NO. 239.
I. O. O. F.
Meets in the Lodge room,
Conley block.

EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING
At 8 o'clock. L. MEIKLEJOHN, R. S.

Presentation at Glen Ross

The residence of Mr. Daniel Hagerman was the centre of attraction on Thursday evening, Jan. 3rd, when about sixty of the neighbors assembled in a friendly manner, with well-filled baskets and taking complete possession of his home for the evening, the object in view being to show the respect and esteem in which Mr. and Mrs. Hagerman are held in the vicinity. Although the weather was far from being desirable on account of a storm, a very pleasant time was spent in social intercourse and friendly greetings. In course of the evening Mr. and Mrs. Hagerman were presented with two handsome upholstered chairs and the following address was read by Mr. Mark Anderson:

DEAR MR. AND MRS. HAGERMAN.—Knowing that you are soon to move from our midst we have assembled here to-night for the purpose of showing in some tangible way the respect and esteem in which you are held in this neighborhood. We have always found you honest and upright in all your dealing, kind and obliging, ready at all times to lend a helping hand to those in need. By your kind and genial dispositions you have won the confidence and respect of this entire neighborhood. We assure you, dear friends, that we are sorry to have you leave us, but at the same time we are confident that with your dealings and kind dispositions you will have no trouble in forming new acquaintances in your new place of abode. And may dear friends, in token of the esteem in which you are held in this community, we ask you to accept these chairs as a memento of the kindly feelings existing between us as friends and neighbors. We also assure you that if at any future time you may wish to return to this neighborhood you will find a right good welcome. And now Mr. and Mrs. Hagerman, we all join in wishing you and your young family health, happiness and prosperity in your new home. Signed on behalf of the neighborhood,

MRS. CHARLES BAILEY,
MRS. FRANCIS HUBEL.

Glen Ross, January 3rd, 1907.

Although taken by surprise Mr. Hagerman, in a few well-chosen remarks, thanked all present for the kind tokens of regard shown himself and Mrs. Hagerman. After singing "God be with you till we meet again," and prayer led by Mr. S. Hubel, the company wended their way homeward, all feeling they had spent a very pleasant evening.

Mr. C. N. Sulman has been re-elected Mayor of Belleville.

In Kingston the by-law for the reduction of liquor licenses was carried by a large majority. Mayor Mowat was also re-elected.

Judge Lindsey, of Denver, Col., in an address at Ottawa said: "One of the principles underlying the juvenile court so successfully run by him is that children should be treated not as criminals but as delinquents, and that, within certain limitations, not only the parents but the citizens at large are responsible for boys and girls until they arrive at maturity."

PERSONALS.

THE STIRLING NEWS-ARGUS invites the contribution to this column of all items of a personal nature, such as the arrival or departure of guests, etc. Please note the editor, or leave a note at this office or drop a card into the post office, giving full particulars.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Juby visited Toronto last week.

Mr. W. S. of Halbrige, Sask., is visiting relatives here.

Mrs. Terrell, of Lindsay, is visiting relatives in town and vicinity.

Mrs. Florence Bissonnette returned to the Hamilton Normal School on Monday last.

Mr. Lewis Weaver, of Marquette, Mich., spent a few days last week with his cousin, Mrs. John R. Fanning.

Mr. W. J. Baker and daughter, Alice, and wife Jessie, of Warkworth, paid a visit to friends at Wellman's Corners, last week.

Mr. Heinrich, of the Sovereign Bank staff, has received notice of his transfer to the Teeswater branch, and leaves for there to-morrow.

Mr. T. Hume Bissonnette returned to Galt on Saturday last, not having accepted the offer of the principalship of Dovercourt Public School, Toronto.

Group can positively be stopped in 20 minutes. No vomiting, nothing to weaken or distress your child. A very pleasant and safe syrup, called Dr. Shoop's Group Cure, does the work and does it quickly. Dr. Shoop's Group Cure is for croup alone, remember. It does not claim to cure a hundred ailments. It's for croup, that's all. Sold by Morton & Haight.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.

In the local column will be charged as follows:
For one line, 10c per line.
For two lines, 20c per line.
For three lines, 30c per line.
For four lines, 40c per line.
For five lines, 50c per line.

To Transient Advertisers—10c per line each insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Train schedule Stirling station as follows:
GOING WEST. GOING EAST.
Mail & Ex. 6.27 a.m. Passenger 10.17 a.m.
Passenger 6.42 p.m. Mail & Ex. 3.49 p.m.

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, JAN. 10, 1907.

LOCAL MATTERS.

A carnival is to be held on the rink next week. Watch for posters.

The County Council will hold its first session at Belleville on Tuesday, Jan. 22nd.

The newly-elected municipal Council will hold their first meeting on Monday next, Jan. 14th.

Mr. J. S. Tice, a well-known former resident of Stirling, has been elected one of the Councillors for the village of Brighton.

A window full of 75 cent shirts, clearing out at 50 cents, at WARD'S.

Mr. S. Burrows, the well-known agent of the Mutual Life Assurance Co., has been elected one of the Aldermen of Belleville.

(Miss Vita M. Bailey successfully passed her examination at the Picton Model School, and has been granted a certificate as a qualified teacher.)

(The I. O. F. of Wellman's Corners will have an oyster supper on the evening of Jan. 22nd.) Posters will be issued in a few days giving full particulars.

WARD'S annual discount sale is on for a few days. Read advertisement.

(On New Year's day Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Belschent entertained their children, grand-children and a few personal friends. Twenty-two sat down to dinner.)

(The quarterly communion service will be held in St. Andrew's church next Sunday morning. Preparatory service to be conducted on Friday night at 7.30.)

Rev. W. G. Clarke will conduct missionary services on the Seymour circuit on Sunday next. Mr. Aylmer Frederick, of Campbellford, will take charge of the services in the Stirling Methodist church on that day.

WANTED.—At once, first-class Skirt Hand; also apprentice. Apply to Miss L. CALDWELL.

The municipal election in Sidney township resulted in the return of Mr. Stanley T. Vandervoort, reeve; Mr. Chas. Ketcheson, deputy reeve; Messrs. Alex. Nugent, Fred Mallory, and New-ton Bird, councillors.

(After nearly two weeks of mild weather a change took place yesterday, when the temperature took a sudden drop. There is no snow for sleighing, but the roads are hard and smooth, making good wheeling.)

A Hockey Match between Madoc and Stirling teams is advertised to take place on the Stirling rink to-morrow evening, commencing at 8.15. This match was to have been played on New Year's day, but had to be postponed on account of the weather.

Some of our citizens act on the principle that the best way to build up the town is to patronize outsiders whenever possible, and starve resident workmen. Any travelling fakir can secure plenty of work to be done at outside points, while a local man soliciting the same will be curtly refused.

The annual meeting of Central Hastings Agricultural Society will be held in McKee's Hall on Wednesday next, Jan. 16th. There should be a full attendance. The meeting is called for 1 o'clock, p.m., and we are assured there will be no delay, as all the reports are ready to present to the meeting.

Miss Edith Conley expects to leave for Toronto the latter part of next week to pursue her studies in vocal music. Her cheerful assistance rendered in behalf of all good causes makes her departure regretted by every villager. The best wishes of her many friends will accompany her, and it is confidently expected by all who know her ability that she will take a foremost place in her profession.

The anniversary services in connection with Sidney Baptist Church will be held on Sunday, Jan. 13th, when Rev. A. H. Brace, of Peterboro, will preach at 11 a.m. and at 7.30 p.m. On Monday evening a tea meeting will be held at the church from 6 to 8 o'clock, after which addresses by Revs. A. H. Brace and C. L. Thompson, Dr. J. A. Faulkner and Mr. Wm. Tufts, and vocal and instrumental music will give a good evening's programme. See poster.

There was a sensational story published two or three weeks ago, about the death of George Dawson, in Tyendinaga and the finding of a lot of money hidden away in various places. It now turns out that the whole story, excepting the fact of the death of Mr. Dawson, was a pure invention. The Belleville Ontario of Monday last says: "The report which was furnished to the Ontario concerning the finding of money hidden away by the late George Dawson, of Tyendinaga, proved to be incorrect in every particular. Mr. Dawson was 88 years of age, not 90, and lived in the 3rd concession of Tyendinaga, not the 6th. His affairs were all settled before his death."

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The Missionary Anniversary services of the Methodist Church will be held on Sunday, Jan. 20th inst. The Rev. Dr. Lawford, missionary to the Galicianos at Pakan, Alberta, will preach at both services. Dr. Lawford is supported by the Epworth Leagues of the Campbellford and Brighton Districts. This is the first opportunity that Dr. Lawford has had of making a personal visit to these districts. After his Sunday work here he will visit the following points on the Campbellford district, where rallies of the Leagues will be held—Havelock, Norwood, Keene, Hastings, Warkworth, and Campbellford.

W. F. Kidd of Simcoe, and T. Mason of Staffordsville, will be the speakers at these meetings. The subjects upon which they will speak are of vital interest to every practical farmer, and these men are well qualified to deal with them. In addition they are expert judges of horses and cattle, and if a few animals of each kind are produced will give instructions in judging at the afternoon meeting.

Local speakers have also been requested to address the meetings in their respective localities. Ladies are invited to attend the evening meetings.

Mr. W. J. Dixson has been elected first mayor of Campbellford by acclamation. Mr. J. A. Irwin was the successful candidate for reeve.

The Quinte Hotel in Belleville was partially destroyed by fire on Friday night. The fire started about 10.30 in the evening and spread so rapidly that scarcely anything was saved from the building, and several of the guests barely escaped with their lives, and lost all their personal effects. The loss is estimated at \$100,000. Mr. Jenkins, who owned the hotel, states that it will be rebuilt and running again in five months. The Quinte was said to be the best hotel between Toronto and Montreal, and its destruction is a great loss to the travelling public and to the city of Belleville.

The Rawdon Council will consist of the following gentlemen: George Burkitt, reeve; W. W. Dracup, deputy reeve; and James Moore, George Eggleston, Philip McConnell, councillors.

Rawdon Township Elections

FOR REEVE POLLING SUB-DIVISIONS

Nos. 1 2 3 4 5 6 Ton.

Geo. Burkitt... 57 63 59 62 61 25 437

Wm. Rodger... 67 69 47 81 80 39 372

DEPUTY REEVE
W. W. Dracup. Acclaimation.

COUNCILLORS

James Moore... 61 49 51 78 111 90 437

Geo. A. Eggleston... 80 104 89 62 61 25 437

Philip McConnell... 38 36 57 43 104 67 392

T. Montgomery... 103 78 69 31 42 38 313

P. J. Scrimshaw... 10 12 16 29 71 75 213

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A Successful Agent

As a token of their appreciation of his success in selling their plows here during the past season, the Percival Plow and Stove Company have presented Mr. W. J. Graham, their local agent, with a neat little gift which is on exhibition in Mr. H. Hadley's window, and they wish to thank their many customers in the surrounding country for the very liberal patronage extended to them in the past, and will endeavor to merit a continuance of their confidence by supplying nothing but the best in their line, and join with Mr. Graham in wishing all a bright and prosperous New Year. Signed on behalf of the Company by C. J. BATEMAN.

If you are constipated, dull or bilious, or have a sallow lifeless complexion, try Lax-ets just once to see what they will do for you. Lax-ets are little toothsome candy tablets—nice to eat, nice in effect. No gripping, no pain. Just a gentle laxative effect that is pleasing to the taste. Handy effect that is pleasing to the purse. Lax-ets meet every desire. Lax-ets come to you in beautiful lithographed metal boxes at 5 cents and 25 cents. Sold by Morton & Haight.

Biggest Mail on Record

On December 31st the biggest mail ever received by one firm in Canada was delivered to the Family Herald and Weekly Star, of Montreal. The number of subscription orders received by that paper on the above date would probably exceed the entire receipts of any other paper for the whole month. The publishers were at their wits' end for an hour or two but quickly met the emergency by adding a complete night and day staff, and will keep up to date entering the names. The public are realizing more than ever what big value they receive in that great weekly, and are not slow to take advantage of it. The premium picture "A Tug of War," given to all subscribers, is the best ever issued. No family should be without Canada's great family and farmer's paper this year.

A family reunion was held at the residence of Mrs. Fletcher, near Stirling, on New Year's Day, when her two sons, Fred, of Weyburn, Sask., and John D. of Deseronto, and her two daughters, Mrs. Mary Keegan and Miss Eliza Fletcher, of Stirling, along with thirteen grandchildren, assembled at the old homestead. Fred Fletcher had gone out West years ago, and this was the first time he had been home in fifteen years!—Deseronto Tribune.

Miss Edith Conley expects to leave for Toronto the latter part of next week to pursue her studies in vocal music. Her cheerful assistance rendered in behalf of all good causes makes her departure regretted by every villager.

The best wishes of her many friends will accompany her, and it is confidently expected by all who know her ability that she will take a foremost place in her profession.

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Mr. W. O'Reilly, Fozarty, is a member of the City Council at Kingston, Jamaica. West Indies, where he has been for some time.

One bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy Benefits a City Councilman at Kingston, Jamaica.

We are pleased to learn that Mr. G. A. Eggleston has been elected a member of the Township Council for this year.

Mr. Frank Weaver, who has been spending the holidays with his parents, returned to Buffalo on Monday.

Mr. Frank Smith, who was also home for the holidays, has returned to Toronto. Misses Minnie and Hazel McMullen are home for the holidays.

Mr. D. McConnel returned to Bancroft on Monday to take charge of the Public School there for this year.

FROM THE ANTILLES.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy Benefits a City Councilman at Kingston, Jamaica.

Keep the stomach, kidneys and blood in good condition, thereby preventing disease.

In our

Book Department

We are offering some snaps. Holiday goods going at 25% discount.

MORTON & HAIGHT,

Druggists, Stationers, Etc.

Farmers' Institute Meetings.

Supplementary meetings of the North Hastings Farmers' Institute will be held at Madoc Town Hall, Saturday, Jan. 12; Eldorado Town Hall, Monday, Jan. 14; Moira Town Hall, Tuesday, Jan. 15; Ivanhoe Orange Hall, Wednesday, Jan. 16; Moira Town Hall, Thursday, Jan. 17; Stirling Town Hall, Friday Jan. 18. Two meetings will be held at each place, the afternoon sessions beginning at 2 o'clock and the evening at 7.30.

W. F. Kidd of Simcoe, and T. Mason of Staffordsville, will be the speakers at these meetings. The subjects upon which they will speak are of vital interest to every practical farmer, and these men are well qualified to deal with them. In addition they are expert judges of horses and cattle, and if a few animals of each kind are produced will give instructions in judging at the afternoon meeting.

Local speakers have also been requested to address the meetings in their respective localities. Ladies are invited to attend the evening meetings.

Ladies' Commissioners

The following persons have been appointed by the Ontario Government license commissioners for 1907:

North Hastings—Messrs. Archibald Thompson, Thos. H. Mc Kee and David H. Fuller.

West Hastings—Messrs. Wellington Jeffers, Diamond, Bruce Wilford Powers and George Washington Potter.

East Northumberland—Messrs. Henry Smith Keyes, George Anderson and Wesley Montgomery.

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, JAN. 10, 1907.

Advertisers—Please note the following rates:

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About the House

WINTER VEGETABLES.

Carrot Turnips Baked in Cups.—Boil carefully in unsalted water until tender; then half a cupful of cream, two eggs beaten until light, a teaspoonful of salt, and a dash of pepper. Fill into small custard cups, stand in a baking pan of boiling water, and bake in a moderate oven for thirty minutes.

Parsnips Boiled.—If parsnips are young and tender, scrape, and to prevent discoloration, throw each at once into cold water. When prepared, put them into a saucepan of boiling unsalted water and cook slowly until tender, usually about an hour and a quarter. Drain and put them into a heated dish, heads all one way. Put one tablespoonful of butter and one of flour into a saucepan; mix and add half a pint of boiling water, stir until boiling, take from the fire; add half a teaspoonful of salt, a quarter of a teaspoonful of pepper, and stir in slowly another tablespoonful of butter; add a tablespoonful of vinegar or lemon juice and pour over the parsnips. Garnish with squares of toasted bread and serve at once.

Baked Parsnips.—Cut in halves and boil tender; drain and put in a baking dish, base with melted butter, dust thickly with granulated sugar and bake in a moderate oven until a golden brown.

Parsnip Cakes.—For this purpose they must be boiled tender, pressed through a colander, and to each four good-sized parsnips a well beaten egg and one tablespoonful of flour should be added; mix, form into small round cakes and sauté in a little beef dripping.

Lentil Curry.—Soak overnight in cold water one cup of lentils. Wash, cover with fresh water, and cook slowly for two hours. Drain, put two tablespoonsfuls of butter into a saucepan; when melted add two onions chopped fine; cook slowly until a golden brown; add a teaspoonful of curry powder, a dash of cayenne, and half a pint of the water in which the lentils were boiled. Add lentils, cook slowly for twenty minutes; add a teaspoonful of salt, the juice of one lemon, and serve with well boiled rice.

Boiled Beets.—Old beets require great care in boiling. Four hours' slow cooking will, as a rule, make them tender. If they are wilted and tough, soak them in cold water over night. Next morning wash, put them into boiling water, and cook slowly. When done remove the skin by rubbing with a towel; cut into thin slices, dish in a hot dish, dust with salt and pepper, and pour over a little melted butter. Those left over may be put in vinegar and used as a garnish for potato or carrot salad.

CAKES.

Crumb Cake.—Stab half a cupful of butter or lard into a cupful of flour, to which has been added one cupful of sugar, a teaspoonful of cinnamon, one-fourth of a teaspoonful of grated nutmeg, and half a teaspoonful of salt. Set aside half a cupful of the mixture and add to the remainder one cupful of flour, half a cupful of sour milk, a teaspoonful of soda, one of cream of tartar, and one egg. If sour milk be used—sour milk is better than sweet milk for the purpose—cream of tartar should be omitted, as the acid in the milk takes its place. Put in a pan, place the half cupful which has been set aside on the top, then bake.

Drop Cake.—Take four cupfuls of flour, half a cupful of cornstarch, one cupful of butter, and two cupfuls of sugar, and rub well together. Add a small cupful of milk, the grated rind of a lemon, or a wine glass of rose brandy, and two teaspoonsfuls of saleratus. Care must be taken to put the ingredients together in the order named. Drop into tins and bake immediately.

Spice Layer Cake.—One tablespoonful of lard, one tablespoonful of butter, three-quarters of a cupful of powdered sugar, half a cupful of molasses, two eggs, two teaspoonsfuls of cinnamon, half a teaspoonful of ginger, half a teaspoonful of allspice, half a teaspoonful of cloves, one large cupful of flour, half a cupful of sour milk, and half a teaspoonful of soda. Bake either in two layers or in gem pans. The quantity is sufficient for one dozen gems.

THREE PIES.

Custard Pie.—Whip light the yolks of three eggs with four tablespoonfuls of sugar. Pour upon them two cupfuls of boiling milk, stirring this slowly. Flavor with a teaspoonful of vanilla. Line a pie plate with paste, brush the inside well with the white of an egg, pour in the custard, and bake.

Chocolate Pie.—One pint of milk, one cupful of sugar, yolks of two eggs, two tablespoonsfuls of grated chocolate. Mix and bake in an open crust. Make a meringue of the whites of the eggs and a tablespoonful of sugar and spread on the top of the pie to brown.

Creamed Apple Sauce Pie.—Bake your crust and when you have separated them spread with well sweetened apple sauce beaten light; cover with whipped cream; lay on the upper crust and sprinkle powdered sugar on top.

THINGS TO REMEMBER.

Don't stand brooms on their broom end, but upside down in the corner. A pinch of soda stirred into milk that is to be boiled will keep it from curdling.

To keep lins bright, wash well with strong hot soda and water; when dry, polish with a cloth and a little powdered whiting.

To make silk that has been washed look like new, put a teaspoonful of methylated spirits to a pint in a rinsing tub, and when cold, pour it over the silk.

Before boiling milk, rinse out the saucepan with a little hot water; it will prevent the milk sticking to the bottom of the pan.

A little soda put into the water in

which dried beans are soaking will expedite the process wonderfully without losing the flavor of the beans.

Parsley may be kept fresh and a good color for several days if put into a covered earthen jar in a cool place it will last much longer if kept in water.

To clean raisins and currants roll in flour and then pick off all large stalks.

If currants are washed they must be dried before being added to cakes.

AVOID WASTES.

It is an old, yet trite saying that "A woman may throw out of the window with a spoon more than a man can bring in on a shovel." This of course does not apply in many cases, but it is often as true as it is homely. A few of the many ways of wasting with a spoon are: Buying articles simply because they are "bargains" and expecting them to come in handy some time; using napkins for dish towels, towels for dish cloths and sheets for ironing tables; using silver forks and spoons in the kitchen; opening canned meats, preserves, etc., then by forgetting them and they are left to spoil; letting pieces of bread and cake dry and mold and then throwing them away; cooking larger quantities of food than can be eaten by the family at meal time; failing to cook plain diets and substituting diets that are expensive for the pocketbook and health. No, there are as grave responsibilities resting on the wife as on the husband in the home and the two must practice the same spirit of economy and pull together if they may hope for success.

SOME USES FOR SASSAFRAS.

The tea made from sassafras roots is an excellent blood purifier, while that of the bark, not being so strong, is good for colds.

The dried bark placed on pantry shelves will drive away ants.

The dried roots used for smoking meat give it a nice flavor, and makes it fly proof.

When putting away dried fruits for use in winter, place a bunch of the bark in the top of the sack and flies or other insects will never trouble it.

For bone-fonfle, blood-boil or any bad sore, a poultice made of the soft inside bark of the root will cool, ease and heal quicker than anything ever known to be tried.

An excellent salve for burns, etc., can be made by boiling the green bark in fresh, hard till of the usual thickness, and adding a few drops of peppermint oil. Just pure sassafras oil or a liniment composed mostly of it is good for almost all aches or pains.

A strong solution made from the roots is good for ivy poisoning.

POISON AGENT OF REVOLUTION

Russia Finds It Useful in Bombs, Bullets and Leisters.

Accustomed as people in St. Petersburg are to new developments in revolutionary methods, no little consternation has been caused by the latest police discoveries regarding the manufacture of bombs. For a long time it has been rumored that the bombs thrown in St. Petersburg and at Moscow must be poisoned, as fragments found have borne traces of some such treatment. Now, there is no doubt left—a woman's flat having just been searched by the police with convincing results. A quantity of cylinders was found of such unusual thickness that experts at once said they were intended to contain a strong poison. Further inquiries proved that bombs of this cylindrical form are filled with compressed air, carbolic acid, or any other gas guaranteed to make the cylinder explode with tremendous force. This is the reason why one bomb will blow several people into fragments. Experts affirm that horses which have died without an incised wound on them, with the skin cracked all over their bodies, have been the victims of the same diabolical instruments. It is further affirmed that a man hit with even a small piece of such a bomb cannot live, however slight the wound may be, as acute blood poisoning immediately sets in.

But it is not only bombs that are poisoned. Letters are now treated in the same way. A certain Moscow official was at his club when a messenger brought a letter to his flat. His wife, who was inclined to jealousy, seeing the envelope was addressed in a woman's hand, opened it. She had scarcely begun to read it when she fell down in a faint, dying some four hours afterwards. It was found that the note contained some subtle poison which, according to the letter, was meant for the official. Public men now warn their wives to beware of ingenuousness, the same fate overtaking them which befell the woman at Moscow.

Quiet people, of whom there are still a few left in St. Petersburg, are asking themselves whether they live in the twentieth century or in some hideous nightmare, where poisoned bullets, lepers and bombers play the chief part, and count their victims by the thousands.

SORT OF DOG FOR US.

Smart Little Terrier Hoodwinks a Bunch of Hungry Crocodiles.

In the north of Ceylon the country is dotted with numerous tanks, which in dry weather, become a chain of small pools, connected together by long and narrow strips of water. These are a constant source of anxiety and terror to the unlucky parishioners who may have to cross them, and numbers have fallen a prey to the scaly brutes.

A fox terrier had to cross one of these canals, and the presence of his sword, so troubled him immensely, as well as his master, who was anxious about his safety. Suddenly the dog went to the edge and barked as loud as he was able. His master saw several long snouts noiselessly gliding along the surface towards his favorite, and wondered greatly what he meant to do.

As soon as he thought all the savians in the neighborhood were assembled to do honor to his humble self, he turned round, galloped along the shore, and crossed before the crocodiles had time to see that they were thoroughly hoodwinked by the terrier.

BETTER THAN REVENGE

haven't for I don't know how many years. I want to have a straight talk with you Bremer."

With these words he drew a revolver from his pocket. In another moment it was pointing at Bremer's spacious chest, the muzzle on Dick Church's left wrist.

"Yes, old man," he went on, "it's come to this. I'm sorry to say, 'Don't move, please, or I shall have to fire before thinking.' And I want you to see that it's all for the best—both of us. You first, and me to follow. The young ones will then get their chance. I had the deuce of a time thinking it all out this morning when I realized that you had bowled me clean over. What I mean to do is to drop the revolver on the floor when we're both killed. They won't know, you know, which of us first killed the other, and so—you see the idea, Bremer?"

"You are mad, Church!" whispered Bremer.

"Do not move, I say!" cried the other, for Bremer's hand had involuntarily gone to the window. It fell limply on his knees again. "I do so want to explain things first."

"Say what you have to say, then," Bremer.

"Yes, but I shall fire just the same, old man, if you do anything to interfere with me while I'm talking. See?"

Bremer glanced at London's roofs and chimneys. The train was hurrying now. If he could keep the man under the spell of his own chatter for the next twenty minutes—ah, if!

Mr. Church had begun his story. "I was all copper at first. He had trusted Bremer so entirely in the matter—he had sold and sold in the firm conviction that Bremer (whose information was always of the best available kind) was befriending him. And it was only yesterday that he had learnt how Bremer, like certain others, was buying, buying, buying as fast as he sold.

"Do you know what I did when I found that out?" he asked, with a smile, as his own conduct amused him. "I walked the streets till dark, and then tramped the twelve miles home. Mary was in a stew about me, but I managed to laugh it off with her. She hasn't a suspicion about you yet. I don't know which of us trusted you the more—she or I. Think no end of you, Bremer. Begged me to pour out all my little troubles into your sympathetic ears, and so on. But women don't know half about us, do they?"

He rambled into a description of his agonies that morning. With copper higher than ever and his credit gone, he hadn't been able to do a thing except sit and moan in his office. His son also was frantic, though he showed it differently. Norman had taken the initiative that last evening.

"I knew it was no good, Bremer, but I let him do it. You'd get your knife deep into me, for some reason, I saw that, and weren't likely to pull it except to let the blood flow. Poor lad! As good lad as ever breathed. It's Mary's great hope that they'll marry each other, you know, partly for your sake. Pon my word, if it was anyone else I'd have been jealous a hundred times to hear her. She thinks such a lot of you. But I—I bucked up after a bit, gave the boy the slip, got a wash and brush up, and then bought this little dog a retriever dog with, and so here we are! Artful, wasn't it? A retriever! Why don't you laugh, old man? One may just as well die laughing as whining!"

"To whom," asked Bremer hoarsely, when his companion paused, "are you referring when you say your wife hopes they will marry?"

"Whom? My dear fellow, you're not that dense, are you? Why, my boy and your girl, of course. Ah, but I remember it's their secret. Norman said you'd tried to scare her off it. Yes, yes, to be sure. That set both of us thinking. And now this copper business. But Mary still hopes; she cracks her jokes, so exuberant was their greeting. Their mistress explained:

"They are pleased to see me because I take them for a walk every morning, and they think I am going to take them for a walk now, but we will take them to the riding school instead."

Then they passed across the grounds to the splendidly equipped private riding school, where a number of hurdles were placed in position. Frau von Bohlen took a great whip of the circus ring variety, and, handling it with much adroitness she cracked it loudly and set the dogs at their exercises. The latter well knew what was required of them, and starting off all together, went galloping around the ring, taking the hurdles in full career, until they were

BERTHA KRUPP AT HOME

ON A WARSHIP IN ACTION

HER LIFE AS PICTURED BY A RECENT VISITOR.

SENSATION FELT DURING A NAVAL BATTLE.

She May Not Be Beautiful, But She Is Simple and Sweet and Sensible.

A Russian's Description of the Great Engagement of Tsushima.

A recent American visitor to the Krupp castle at Essen draws an idyllic picture of the home life of Frau von Bohlen, the former Bertha Krupp, and her husband.

As the latter, with his guest, entered the castle a pleasant looking girl stood smiling in the hallway to receive them. This was the Bertha Krupp that was, bright and so ingenuous that she might easily be taken for seventeen. One would not describe her as beautiful, but she was sweetness itself and of an essentially charming temperament.

A party of five lunched that afternoon at the castle, including an artist who was painting the portraits of the happy pair. In spite of the number of servants standing around the whole atmosphere of the place was

DEMOCRATIC AND FRIENDLY.

To the unprejudiced observer it was obvious that this was no marriage of convenience. The young couple treated each other as affectionately as a newly-married pair at home might do on a couple of thousand dollars a year.

After lunch Frau von Bohlen said to the visitor: "Do come and let me show you my horses; if there is anything in the world I love it is horses."

Someone suggested business, but the young hostess replied:

"No, I never bother my head about business. I leave that to those whose business it is to attend to it."

As a matter of fact, it is no secret that the little lady of the castle occupies much of her time in attending to the welfare of her people, as the working population of Essen are called. Most of the men are employed at the Krupp works, and the heart of many a wife and mother of Essen has been gladdened by the thoughtful generosity of Frau von Bohlen.

She endeared herself to these people that in the streets as her carriage rolls by the men all remove their hats respectfully, and even when a closed carriage belonging to the castle passes they similarly salute it if they think that by any chance Frau von Bohlen is within.

SHE LOVES HORSES.

To return to the events of the day in question. The hostess conducted her visitor through the park grounds to the stables, evidently delighted to find a sympathetic admirer of her horses, of which there were 28 in the stalls. Her chief favorite is a little bay pony named Dandy, but all the animals greeted her with equine demonstrations of pleasure.

After that she insisted on showing the visitor the kennels where she keeps a number of Scotch and other terriers. These exhibited unbound delight in her presence, jumping up to her, and some of them actually jumping over her shoulder, so exuberant was their greeting. Their mistress explained:

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ALLOWED TO STOP.

These excitements ended, the lady took her visitor through the castle gardens, in which she displayed great knowledge and interest. Her proudest exhibit was a little sloping eminence at the foot of which stands the temporary chapel in which she was recently married in the presence of the Kaiser. This gives a charming effect to the scenic beauty of the park, and will remain in position for the wedding of Frau von Bohlen in the coming spring.

Both Herr von Bohlen and his wife are enthusiastic about travel.

And so the visitor left them, much impressed with the usefulness and vigor of the everyday life of the richest woman in the world.

GREAT COMET DUE IN 1910.

Halley's, Most Famous of Them All, Will Appear in the Year Named.

The most famous of all comets, though not the largest and most brilliant, will again be visible in 1910. This is Halley's comet, so called from its identification by the great astronomer, who was the friend of Sir Isaac Newton. Halley's investigations of astronomical records led him to assert that the comet which he had observed in 1682 had appeared in 1531 and 1607, and to predict its reappearance in 1759.

The fulfillment of this prophecy excited the most intense scientific interest, and established beyond doubt the periodicity of comets and their movement in orbits determined by the law of gravitation. Its last appearance was in 1835, its period varying between 75 and 70 years on account of the perturbing attractions of Jupiter and Saturn in certain parts of its orbit. It was by this time possible to calculate its movements with so much greater accuracy than before that it made its perihelion passage within four days of the predicted time.

It was not then a very grand object to the naked eye, but the light of its nucleus surprised that of second-magnitude stars, and was comparable with that of some reddish stars of the first magnitude, such as Aldebaran and Antares. Its tail while the comet was approaching the sun attained a length of 20 degrees.

It strode away briskly, wrote the message, and only when it was paid for looked round for Dick Church. But the revolver had been too much for that poor fellow. He was chattering foolishly to group of Craydon pards, and the boy for Bremer to see him home.

There he humbled himself to Mrs. Church. In spite of her incredulous eyes; and that evening he told his daughter she might love Norman Church to her heart's content.—London Answers

OBVIOUS.

Sq't Peavy—"Well, I see you never have been to college. Now for the first anything?"

Mr. Shadrack—"Not as far as I know. Why, the blouse I had on and the blouse I had on when I was born."

—

BIG DISCOUNT

THIS MONTH, on all

WINTER FOOTWEAR

10 per cent. off all Winter Footwear for cash,
during the balance of this month. Now is your
chance to get a bargain at the lowest price in town.

Come while your size is in stock.

CEO. E. REYNOLDS.
SHOE KING.

P. S.—Butter and Eggs taken in exchange.

CATARRH

To prove unquestionably, and beyond any doubt, that Catarrh of the nose and throat can be cured, I am furnishing patients through druggists, small and large, to Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Cure. To do this because I am so certain, that Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Cure will bring about a complete and permanent cure, as no medicine has ever done. Nothing could be more convincing than the fact that this is a disease possessed by many newspapermen today, but it is due the Montreal "Witness," published by Messrs. John Dougall & Son, Montreal.

It may indeed be a source of gratification to the proprietors of this paper, which has been in the hands of the same family for the entire sixty-one years, that all through the past years, it has made a decided contribution to the progress of science and conditions from the Atlantic to the Pacific testifying most heartily to their high regard for the "Witness" and their admiration of its staunch adherence to all the just and honest principles which it always stood.

Premiers, judges, lawyers, financiers, ministers of the gospel, and other celebrities have expressed their views frankly in letters that have been published in the "Witness" and have been seen and read, and, most important of all, endorsed by many thousand persons throughout Europe. If Catarrh of the nose and throat has extended to the speech, then the cure must also extend to the speech. It is a most effective, strong, and powerful remedy, a lack of general strength, blanching, belching, biliousness, bad taste, etc., surely call for Dr. Shoop's E-sonitative.

For uncomplicated catarrh only of the nose and throat nothing else, however, need be used but

Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Cure

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For our success in the Tailoring Business and that is careful attention to the smallest details in the simplest garment. Not only do we build Suits and Overcoats to satisfy by their general stylish appearance and grace of form, but we make them to LAST—we give each garment a permanent "life insurance" not usually found except in work from the highest price tailors. But our prices are probably the lowest for the quality.

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THE GULF OF MEXICO.

It is Surrounded by the Richest Region of the World.

The gulf of Mexico is a sea 1,000 miles long from the strait of Tampico to the harbor of Tampico and 500 miles wide from the mouth of the Mississippi river to the mouth of the Coatzacoalcos.

This Mediterranean of the west is surrounded by countries of extraordinary richness in the fertility of their soil, the geniality of their climates, the vastness and value of their forests, the variety and extent of their mineral endowments.

All these countries, capable of sustaining hundreds of millions of people, are inhabited by nations and races who live under republican forms of government and cherish and maintain free institutions. The northern coast line of this important sea is in the great Republic of the United States of North America, the southern half is in the most greatest American republic, that of Mexico, while on the east are the important islands of the West Indies, with Cuba at their head. The region around this most important sea is destined to be far richer, more powerful, and more distinguished in the history and affairs of our globe than were ever those that bordered the ancient Mediterranean or the eastern hemisphere, not even excepting Egypt, Greece and

BASKET FISH.

When Dried, the Querer Arms Closely Resemble Plaster of Paris.

At its marine residence, away down in deep water, the name on the door plate would be "Astrophorus," and it belongs to a species called opiliones. It has a well marked control disk, not unlike a claw, but has no shell. From this central body radiate arms, five in number, like those of the familiar starfish, and these arms are divided into minute branches, like the twigs on a tree, until they number in some cases a thousand separately defined hairlike tendrils. While the body is not large, the branches when extended measure about eighteen inches in diameter. The creature has the power of incurling these branches until it closely resembles a shallow dish. This it does when caught and about to die, remaining in that shape when dried.

It has been given the name of basket fish. It frequently (when caught by a dredge, for that is the only way it can be taken) throws off these arms or parts of them, so that a perfect specimen is hard to be procured in its natural condition.

These arms and their subdivisions are almost white when dried and closely resemble plaster of paris. They are very brittle, easily broken and cannot be repaired. The fish live among the roots of seaweeds and are supposed to feed upon these, moving about by wriggling and clambering with their arms or fastening upon the roots and pulling themselves along.

Most of the knowledge regarding their habits is conjecture, for none have been taken alive and kept for sufficient time to give them proper examination and study.

HOW TO KEEP YOUNG.

Be Hopeful, Avoid Worry and See the Amusing Side of Life.

Women more than men are possessed with a dread of growing old, not realizing that maturity has its charms and compensations. We wish young women often had it impressed upon them that they may provide for a happy old age by laying up a reserve of sound health and a store of happy memories as well as by cultivating tastes and resources which will outlast youth. As for those who are already approaching middle age, there is no surer way to grow old prematurely than to dread the future. It is essential, if we wish to keep young, to cultivate that hopeful habit of mind so characteristic of youth—the hope which makes one able to say with Browning, "The best is yet to come," and with Lucy Larcom, "Every year life is larger and deeper and more beautiful in its possibilities." Alpled with this attitude of expectancy must be the ability to see the amusing side of life. Worry and vexation over what would better be laughed at result in disfiguring wrinkles. Above all, if the years bring us, as they should, a better understanding of ourselves, a broadening of active human sympathies, a firmer faith in Providence, we shall find life abundantly worth the living, no matter what may be the number of our birthdays.

The Heart of a Child.

That which dismusters us and quickens revolt is no less a factor in a child's emotional life. But there is this difference—we have the better opportunity to defend ourselves and to obtain reparation. So there is a certain pathetic pleasure in standing with humanity where its joys, its longings, its embarrassments and its disappointments are simplest and newest, and, perchance, where impotency is absolute. Give me this most uncommercial, this divinest of enterprises for my own! Give me a child to be at home with, to be in absolute confidence with! If I cannot refreshen my warped, wrinkled and discolored old soul into the unabashed graces and the ethereal purity of the spirit of the child, let me now and again open that little door and shut myself in that little heart, just for the sheer delight of it.—Patterson Du Bois in Success Magazine.

Bad For Tall Hats.

New Year's eve, which is sacred to St. Sylvester, is celebrated in Berlin by the blowing of tin horns, the ringing of bells and all other devices for making a noise. The only horse play indulged in is at the expense of the wearer of the silly tie. Any one on the street is privileged to bring his cane down on the crown of the offending headgear as hard and as often as he can. When the man with the dilapidated hat complains to the police the only consolation he gets is, "It serves you right for wearing it on Sylvester night."

Low Down.

"You are anaemic," says the physician after thumping and prodding. "You should practice deep breathing." "Deep breathing!" repeats the patient. "Why, doctor, that is just what I do all the time. I work in a subway cellar sixty feet below the street level!"—Judge A. Froude.

Insincerity.

Be honest with yourself, whatever the temptations. Say nothing to others that you do not think and play no tricks with your own mind. Of all the evil spirits abroad at this hour of the world Insincerity is the most dangerous.—J. A. Froude.

One Kind of Tanning.

"Pop!"
"Yes, my son."
"What kind of wood do they use most in tanning?"
"Well, when I went to school, my boy, they used birch."

A Greater Light.

Teacher W.H.W. is farther away. Did you get home last night? Gayboy (cautiously)—Oh, a little after dark. Mrs. Gayboy—After dark? Why, it was day-light when you got in! Gayboy—Well, isn't that strange?

After Dark.

Mrs. Gayboy (severely)—What time did you get home last night? Gayboy (cautiously)—Oh, a little after dark.

Mrs. Gayboy—After dark? Why, it was day-light when you got in! Gayboy—Well, isn't that strange?

Generous.

You said that when we were married you wanted me to be a doctor.

I'll be still more generous. I'll not even say you nothing. I'll give it to you."

The first English work on anatomy was by Thomas Vicary, in 1548.

DRESSING FOR DINNER.

A Habit to Be Cultivated by All Classes of Persons.

"Dressing for dinner" is regarded by some as a piece of arrogance and as evidencing merely a desire to appear superior to somebody else. They observe no dignity in the custom and perhaps do not realize the fact that the change of clothes is consistent with personal comfort and cleanliness, whether the new garments donned be of the evening dress pattern or not. The most important meal of the day affords to those who dine in the evening an excellent opportunity of exchanging their workaday clothes for a suit which has been brushed and aired.

The bracing effect of a change of clothes is well known. Many a man, being almost too fatigued after an arduous day's work to change his clothes, finds himself considerably refreshed when he experiences a feeling of cleanliness and preparedness for his dinner, and good digestion invariably waits on healthy appetite. The changing of clothes may even thus favorably affect nutrition. Nor need the changing of clothes be the exclusive luxury of the persons who dress for dinner. The hard worked clerk, the shopkeeper and the workman would all be better if they would cast off their workaday clothes and put on clean clothes for the evening meal after the day of toll is over. The change freshens the body, gives a genic stimulus to the wearied hand and head, and a brighter view of things is thereby engendered. The habit is, besides, cleanly, dignified and becoming.—Lancet.

NEEDLESS NOISES.

Maddening Effect of Some Sounds That Assail One's Ears.

Be Hopeful, Avoid Worry and See the Amusing Side of Life.

Women more than men are possessed with a dread of growing old, not realizing that maturity has its charms and compensations. We wish young women often had it impressed upon them that they may provide for a happy old age by laying up a reserve of sound health and a store of happy memories as well as by cultivating tastes and resources which will outlast youth. As for those who are already approaching middle age, there is no surer way to grow old prematurely than to dread the future. It is essential, if we wish to keep young, to cultivate that hopeful habit of mind so characteristic of youth—the hope which makes one able to say with Browning, "The best is yet to come," and with Lucy Larcom, "Every year life is larger and deeper and more beautiful in its possibilities." Alpled with this attitude of expectancy must be the ability to see the amusing side of life. Worry and vexation over what would better be laughed at result in disfiguring wrinkles. Above all, if the years bring us, as they should, a better understanding of ourselves, a broadening of active human sympathies, a firmer faith in Providence, we shall find life abundantly worth the living, no matter what may be the number of our birthdays.

Claude Duval.

This gallant robber of men's purses and ladies' hearts was of French extraction. Duval became so rich with his ill gotten gains that he was enabled to retire from the profession and return to France. But a quiet life, free from the excitement of his old career, did not agree with his adventurous spirit. He returned again to England and resumed his avocation. At length he was captured at the Hole in the Wall, in Chancery street. While in prison awaiting his doom many ladies of position visited him and endeavored to obtain his release, but justice was inexorable, and he was hanged at Tyburn in January, 1670. His epitaph in St. Paul's church, Covent Garden, speaks of him as "Old Tyburn's glory, England's illustrious thief," and tells us:

Here lies Duval. Reader, if male thou art, Look to thy purse; if female, to thy heart. Much havoc has he made of both.

—St. James's Gazette.

Bismarck's Resentment.

The Hamburger Nachrichten contributes the following to the stories relative to the relations between Emperor William II, and Bismarck. "If the Kaiser wished to ride alone," said Bismarck, "I could have found no objection. That he drove me away, though wounded me. If he wanted to get rid of me he should have me so franky, and I would have taken six months' vacation. If things got along without me I would have remained away. Otherwise I should have returned. But this! I was nearly thrown out of my house in the Wilhelmstrasse. I had to pack my belongings in haste, for Captain was waiting at the door."

Too Energetic.

"Last Saturday," said the flat dweller, "I went out into the hall and saw a woman on her knees scrubbing the marble very well, making it a beatiful dead white. I thought to myself, 'This is a good scrubwoman; I'll ask her to scrub my kitchen and clean my windows.' I did. She scrubbed all the walls and the towers surrounding these churches are mounted huge guns, which in the time of the Crimean war were directed against the British White sea squadron.

Wonderful Monastery.

At Solovetsky, in the Russian government of Archangel, is the most remarkable monastery in the world. The monastery of Solovetsky is inclosed on every side by a wall of granite boulders which measures nearly a mile in circumference. The monastery itself is very strongly fortified, being supported by round and square towers about thirty feet in height, with walls twenty feet in thickness. The monastery consists in reality of six churches, which are completely filled with statues of all kinds and precious stones. Upon the walls and the towers surrounding these churches are mounted huge guns, which in the time of the Crimean war were directed against the British White sea squadron.

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You can start to buy now.

This is 20 per cent. off Regular Prices

EXAMPLE—

Fur Coat, \$35.00—it may be worth \$40.00—but it is marked only \$35.00, 20 per cent. off, \$28.00 Cash and the coat is yours.

We could fill the paper with these examples but the newspaper man would not let us use the whole paper, so we invite you to come and see for yourselves at

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GREAT CLEARING SALE
Before stock-taking will clear for Cash only

Flannelette Waists, 40 cts., were 50 cts.
Silk Blouses, \$3.00, were \$4.75 and \$5.00
" " \$1.98, were \$3.00
Cushion Tops, from 20 cts. up
Silk Cushion Tops, from 40 cts. up
6 good hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 25 cts.
2 good embroidered " 20 cts.
" " 25 cts.
Fascinators, 40 cts., were 50 cts.
Children's Bear Cloth Coats, \$1.50, cheap
Dress Goods, 20 and 25 cts., were 30, 40, 50 cts.
Cashmere Hose, 35 cts., were 40 cts.
Gloves, 20 per cent off
Men's and Ladies' Underwear, 20 per cent off
Men's Work Shirts, 35 cts., were 50 cts.
Hats any price Wings any price
Black Ostrich Feathers, half price
A lot of Ribbons cheap
Men's Ties, 2 for 25 cts
Men's Cardigan Jackets, from 75 cts. up
Overcoats at a loss
Lot of Ready-made Clothing at half price
Halifax Tweeds, 15 per cent off
Tiedowns, \$2.00, were \$2.50
Ladies' Fur-lined Caps, \$3.00, was \$12.00
Lot odd Corsets, 25 per cent. off

C. F. STICKLE.

WATCHES . . .

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We are going to sell Watches

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In both Ladies' and Gents' sizes. We have a good assortment of reliable goods to choose from. A call solicited.

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Watchmaker, Jeweler & Optician.

Central Hastings Agricultural Society Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Central Hastings Agricultural Society was held yesterday. There was a good attendance of the members.

The minutes of last annual meeting were read and approved.

The auditors' report showed that the total receipts were \$1,396.80, and the expenditure \$1,208.04, leaving a balance of cash on hand, \$178.79.

A change of name being necessary according to the new act, a resolution was passed, changing the name to Stirling Agricultural Society.

The election of officers was then proceeded with and resulted as follows:

President—R. Lanigan.

1st Vice President—G. G. Thrasher.

2nd Vice President—Robert Reid.

Directors—Reid, James W. Haggerty, Benj. E. Hagerman, E. W. Brooks, Urbane Heath, W. T. Sine, T. H. McKee, C. W. Thompson and John A. French.

Moved by Mr. Thrasher, seconded by Mr. Farhey, that all officers be responsible for two members for 1907, who were not members for 1906.—Carried.

On motion Mr. W. R. Howson and Mr. E. T. Williams were elected auditors.

A vote of thanks was unanimously tendered to Mr. W. T. Sine, the retiring president.

Mr. Lanigan, the newly-elected president, then took the chair.

On motion it was decided to employ expert judges at the next exhibition, the number to be left to be decided by the Directors.

A communication was read in reference to sending delegates to the Annual Fairs Association, at Toronto, in February next.

Mr. McKee and Mr. Sine spoke strongly in favor of sending delegates.

On motion Mr. Lanigan and Mr. McKee were appointed delegates to attend the Fairs Association meeting.

Mr. W. R. Howson was called upon and said that he was greatly interested in agricultural societies and said that if we want to make the fair a success all must turn out and work, and work from now till the time of the fair.

On motion it was ordered that ticket books be printed and given to officers and directors of the Association, and to be returned to the secretary on or before the 1st of September.

At a meeting of the Directors Mr. W. T. Sine was elected secretary, and Mr. T. H. McKee, treasurer.

Light and Power from Niagara

Major-General Francis V. Greene, of Buffalo, a man of national reputation in the United States as an author, military expert, and public official, addressed a large attendance of the members of the Empire Club at Toronto on Thursday last on the subject of Niagara power. General Greene is president of the Niagara Construction Company and of the Ontario & Niagara Power Company, and as such his remarks in regard to the necessity and importance of obtaining for the people of this Province in cheapest possible manner a supply of power from Niagara, as voiced by Hon. Adam Beck, have authoritative weight.

At the close of his address he said: "It is not alone in manufactures that cheap power will prove advantageous, but also in lighting, possibly in heating, and certainly in many domestic uses, not alone in the great cities, but in the villages and on the farms. I believe the day is not far distant when practically every house in Ontario within two hundred miles of the Niagara river will be lighted by electricity supplied by the power of the great cataract. It will be running the sewing machines, the churning, the ice cream freezers, the ventilating fans, the house pump, the knife cleaner and sharpener, the dish-washing machine, the clothes-wringer and other parts of the laundry, and a host of other domestic utensils not yet invented, but much thought about at the present time by a multitude of inventors."

Toronto is deporting its first batch of undesirables to the old country.

Bad Stomach Trouble Cured.

Having been sick for the past two years with bad stomach trouble, a friend gave me a dose of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They old me so much good that I bought a bottle of them and have used twice bottles in all. To-day I am well of my bad stomach trouble.—Mrs. John Lowe, Cooper, Main. These tablets are made by Morton & Haight.

Strength and Youth —A Safe Combination

In 4½ years the Assets of The Sovereign Bank of Canada have increased to over 25 millions, and exceed the liabilities to the public by over 5 millions. Deposits have increased to over 15 millions.

Your account—large or small—is invited.

\$1.00 opens an account in our Savings Dept.

Interest paid 4 times a year.

The Sovereign Bank of Canada.

STIRLING, HAVELOCK, MARMORA.

STIRLING BRANCH. W. R. HOWSON, Manager.

Rawdon Council.

Rawdon Town Hall, Jan. 14th. Council met for organization: the members all present. After making declaration of qualification and office the following named gentlemen took their seats and will constitute the Council for the current year: Geo. Burkitt, reeve; W. W. Dracup, deputy-reeve; Geo. A. Eggleton, James Moore, Philip McConnell, councillors.

Mr. Dracup introduced a by-law to appoint township officers. It was read a first time and upon motion was referred to Committee on By-laws. The Council in full sat as Committees on By-laws, Mr. Dracup in the chair. The by-law was read a second time in Committee, and passed, clause by clause.

The following officers were appointed: Auditors—Wm. Meiklejohn and Jas. Scott.

Assessors—John Bateman and J. T. Belshaw.

Road Surveyor—Miles Mason.

Health Officer—James Linn, sr.

Treasurer—Geo. A. Snarr.

Committee rose and Council resumed.

The by-law was read a third time, open Council, was signed, sealed and numbered 262.

Theodore Reid engaged to furnish the township with 10,000 feet of sound cedar 5" thick x 13" in length, to be piled on the corporation grounds, for the sum of \$16 per thousand.

The collector was instructed to deduct \$8 from the tax bill of the Canada Company. This deduction was for centre part of lot 28, concession 18, which land, the Company claims, is covered by Crow river and is of no value.

Mr. Dracup gave notice that he would introduce a by-law at the next meeting of the Council to appoint a municipal clerk.

Mr. Sabine, of the Marmora Herald, was present and engaged to do the township printing for the year.

The following accounts were ordered to be paid:

Hospital for Sick Children \$ 5.00

James Johnston, drawing timber for Mr. Murray's hill 3.00

Clerk, for stationery 5.00

Election expenses 63.30

S. Armstrong, support Mrs. Orser 10.00

Urbane Heath, plank for culverts 2.65

Municipal World, 6 copies 5.00

Council adjourned to meet on Monday, March 4th, at 10 o'clock.

THOS. C. McCONNELL, Clerk.

Chatterton Chips

We did manage to get one councillor in this region.

Our school teacher was suddenly called home last week by the death of her baby sister.

Nearly everyone around here has the grippe. Even our P. M. who has never had it before, is laid up.

The Eclipse cheese factory has eclipsed itself, in spite of losing the insurance. It looks "spiff,"—from the road, anyway.

The Roblin Bros. have started a chopping mill at S. B. Roblin's. They grind on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Harold

Great sympathy is felt for Miss Osborne, who was called home on Friday owing to the death of her sister, who died of heart failure.

Miss Pearl Clancy spent last week with her friend, Miss Flossie Heath.

Mr. J. A. Potts is recovering.

The home of Mr. Geo. Bailey was the scene of great mirth on Friday night, when a large party of young people, well supplied with oysters and other dainties took possession of it and remained until a late hour.

Miss Alice Scott has returned home after spending a week with her sister, Mrs. Jeffs.

Mr. David Gay, of Niagara, has been visiting his parents here. He returned Monday, accompanied by his father, who will spend a week there.

Miss Stewart is the guest of her cousin, Miss Myra Heath.

Mrs. John Tanner, Mr. Chas. Mumby, Mrs. Robt. Kemp, and Mrs. John Bailey are on the sick list.

Miss Stella Kirk spent last week with her sisters here.

Another boy has come to the home of Mrs. John West.

Miss Gertie Runnalls is home after spending a couple of weeks at Plainfield.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Elliott are the guests of their aunt, Mrs. Gay.

Mr. and Mrs. Runnalls are visiting their son in Dundas county.

Why Suffer from Rheumatism?

Do you know that rheumatic pains can be relieved? If you doubt this just try one application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It will make more rest and sleep possible, and that certainly means a great deal to any one afflicted with rheumatism. For sale by Morton & Haight.

A : LITTLE : TALK

: : RE : : GIGANTIC CASH SALE

ELL, the Gigantic Cash Sale is now under full swing and going ahead merrily enough. Saturday, opening day, was one of the stormiest of the season, but our sales registered high water mark. Every day is a little better.

We are greatly pleased to find that the people are taking such a keen interest and appreciating our efforts to make this a record sale.

While we like to have the store crowded with busy buyers we strongly urge those who possibly can to come early. In the mornings you are sure of better attention and greater comfort.

If we please you tell others. If we don't please you tell us. For our aim is to give absolute satisfaction.

Look our big circular over again carefully and you cannot fail to find many prices so low that it will pay you to buy even for future need.

There has been phenomenal buying in Furs, Ready-made Clothing, Carpets, etc. How about a carpet, linoleum, a fur coat, a robe, a stylish fitting suit? Dress goods, too, have been moving rapidly. So kindly consider the matter carefully, which, if you do, we are sure you will make increased purchases.

This is the greatest sale in the history of Sterling Hall. Do not fail to reap the benefit of it.

Sale Closes
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23rd

W. R. MATHER

The NEWS-ARGUS PRINTERY

IS PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS OF

FINE PRINTING

..... AT SHORT NOTICE.....

A Large stock of Fine Note Paper, Envelopes, Bill Heads, Statements, Cards, etc.

Letter Heads, Note Heads, Statements, etc., at very low rates, and better than you get from City Jobbers.

WEDDING INVITATIONS IN THE BEST STYLE.

A large stock of "In Memoriam" Cards just to hand.

Spring Brook Medical, Surgical and X Ray Institute,

SPRING BROOK, ONT.

—

All Difficult and Chronic Diseases diag-

nosed and special treatment given.

DISEASES OF LUNGS, THROAT, EAR AND NOSE. FITTING OF GLASSES.

Diseases of Women, Piles, Constitu-

Potential Diseases of Men, Rectal Troubles,

Catarrh of the Nose and all Acute and

Chronic Diseases treated by the most ap-

proved, scientific principles.

All in doubt of their ailments should

have an X RAY Examination.

R. ELGIN TOWLE, M. D., M.D.C.M.,

Physician-in-Charge.

Office Hours 12 to 3 p.m. Drug Store in

connection.

W. S. MARTIN, Stirling.

Notice to Advertisers.

The News-Argus desires to give the best service possible to its advertisers, but cannot guarantee a change of copy is received not later than Tuesday evening. Advertisers will kindly take notice and govern themselves accordingly. New advertisements will be accepted on Wednesday.

Notice to the Public.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN

OUT license as Auctioneer for the County

of Hastings is prepared to sell all

articles of value as low as the lowest

and satisfaction guaranteed. Orders left at

the News-Argus office or addressed to me at

Stirling, will be promptly attended to.

WM. RODGERS.

"HANGMAN" PAVLOFF SHOT

Seven Bullets Fired Into the Prosecutor's Body.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: Lieut.-Gen. Vladimire Pavloff, the Military Prosecutor, or Advocate-General, generally known since the late Parlement as "Hangman" Pavloff, from the epithet constantly applied to him by the Radical deputies, was shot and killed at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning while walking in the garden of the chief military court building, near the Molka Canal. The assassin, who, apparently, was disguised as a workman, was captured after a long chase through the crowded city streets, during which he fired about forty shots from two revolvers which he carried, killing a policeman and accidentally wounding a boy.

MURDER CAREFULLY PLANNED.
The crime showed evidence of the same careful preparation which was characteristic of the murderers of General Alexis Ignatieff and Von der Launitz, and was undoubtedly carried out by the same organization which has sentenced Emperor Nicholas and several of the Ministers to death. The assassin, who wore the uniform of a military clerk attached to the court, obtained an entrance to the garden under the pretence of submitting a report to the Military Prosecutor.

USED RAPID-FIRE PISTOL.
He approached the unsuspecting General within an arm's length, drew a pistol and fired the whole load, seven shots, into Pavloff's body. Every shot was well aimed, and two of them tore a gaping wound in his breast. The General expired while being carried to his apartments in the same building. From the nature of the wounds it appeared that the steel-jacketed bullets were flattened in order that they might inflict more serious wounds.

ASSASSIN'S RACE FOR LIFE.
Hastily slipping another "clip" of cartridges from his revolver and drawing a second weapon, the assassin ran across the garden to the carriage entrance, threatening the porter with his pistols and dashed down Glinka Street, past the Imperial Opera House, with a crowd of thirty house porters and court attaches in close pursuit. A policeman stationed in front of the opera house attempted to seize the assassin, but was shot down by the latter, who also wounded a boy. The terrorist then resumed his flight, firing at the police

COL. ANDRIEFF SHOT.

A despatch from Lodz, Russian Poland, says: Colonel Patko Andrieff, chief of the gendarmerie of the Lodz district, was shot and killed on Thursday morning on Poludniowa street. A passing infantry patrol fired a volley at the assassin, but only wounded several innocent lookers. The assassin escaped. Poludniowa street was closed by troops and the police began making a strict search of all the houses fronting upon it.

DOUBASOFF WARNED.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: Vice-Admiral Doubasoff, ex-Governor-General of Moscow, and at present a member of the Council of the Empire, has received notification that another attempt upon his life will be made.

IOWA COAL MINE HORROR.

Explosion Shock the Earth for Half a Mile Around.

A despatch from Clinton, Iowa, says: Within a few minutes after 200 miners had entered Mine No. 7 at 6 o'clock on Monday morning there was a terrific underground explosion, which shook the earth for half a mile in every direction. Vessels passing down the canal lighted at the elevator 1,009,473 bushels of wheat, 112,622 bushels of corn, 2,102 bushels of barley, 13,650 bushels of flax, and 29,111 bushels of oats. Besides this, the steamer Rosedale left 833,437 bushels of wheat that was taken to Thorold mills, and was not included in the above summary.

THE TIMBER OUTPUT.

Estimate of the Cut in Ontario for This Season.

A despatch from Toronto says: An estimate of the quantity of timber which will be cut in the forests of the province during the winter of 1906-1907 has been made by the officials of the Department of Lands, Forests and Mines. It is believed that more lumber will be taken out this Spring than was taken out last season. It is said that the lumbermen will fell 1,000,000,000 feet board measure of pine this year, 70,000,000 feet board measure of hemlock, 1,500,000 cubic feet of spruce, 1,250,000 cubic feet of square timber, 100,000 cords of pulpwood and 4,500,000 railway ties. The activity in railway construction throughout the country has created a great demand for ties, and the production in Ontario will in consequence increase this year.

FEAR TO GO FOR WOOD.

New Settlers in West Being Aided by Mounted Police.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The Mounted Police Department has received advice stating that the force in the West is making every effort to help the settlers meet the serious situation arising out of the shortage of fuel. There are some cases of severe distress. New settlers are afraid to strike out for the woods when the trails have become obliterated by a storm. In the South Battleford and other districts the police have organized the settlers into parties to go for fuel in order to minimize the danger. The chief danger feared by the department is that there will be a repetition of the 1882 season.

FOUR UNDRESSED, ONE FATAL.

Accident to Southbound Canadian Pacific Train at MacLeod.

A despatch from Macleod, Alberta, says: The Calgary southbound passenger train was derailed at Macleod on Saturday. Four persons were injured—two foreigners, a brakeman, and one passenger. The names are unknown. All are in the hospital. One is fatally injured. The accident occurred while the engine was bucking snow in a cut.

SMALLPOX PREVALENT.

Disease Mistaken for Chickenpox in Several Countries.

A despatch from Toronto says: That there are a number of centres in which smallpox is and has been prevalent for some weeks past is apparent from messages received by telephone and telegraph at the office of the Provincial Board of Health, and also from the report of Dr. Bell, one of the inspectors of the department. In many instances the disease has been mistaken for chickenpox, and many innocent persons have been exposed to infection. The malady has been discovered chiefly in rural municipalities in the western part of the province and in York, Peel, Lanark and Kent counties. An officer of the department has left for the west to ascertain the extent of the epidemic and take precautions against its spread.

BURIED IN STEEL.

The explosion was caused by an accumulation of gas at the base of the furnace, around which 35 men were working. Of all these but one man escaped injury. Without warning and with a roar like artillery, tons of molten metal were poured over the workmen, and for a space of thirty feet about the furnace the metal ran, flowing at some spots to a depth of four or five feet.

BURIED IN STEEL.

Two alarms of fire were immediately sent in, and all the ambulances in the city were called. Soon the seven who were able to escape from the hot metal with their lives were taken to hospitals, but all the missing, it is thought, have

been buried in the mass of steel, and their bodies are consumed.

While attempting to rescue some of the men Chief Peter Snyder of the fourth fire district was thrown from a treacherous fire truck and was seriously injured. He was taken to a hospital.

HORRIBLY BURNED.

The bodies of the three dead which have been taken to the morgue are horribly burned. While the first officials are inclined to believe that not all the missing men were cremated, nothing definite is known as to their whereabouts. Only one man has turned up since the explosion, and he says everything happened so quickly that he doubts whether the men escaped.

When the families of the victims learned of the disaster they gathered before the gate and made frantic efforts to gain admission. Several frenzied women sought the officers to be allowed to enter the mill to see their loved ones. It became necessary to call additional police to forcibly escort them to their homes.

SHOWERED BY MOLTEN METAL

Fiery Stream Flowed Four Feet Deep in Pittsburg Foundry.

A despatch from Pittsburg, Pa., says: As a result of an explosion of a furnace at the Eliz. furnaces of the Jones & Laughlin steel works on Wednesday night three are known to be dead, seven are in a hospital with fatal burns and injuries, and 24 are missing.

RIVER OF IRON.

The explosion was caused by an accumulation of gas at the base of the furnace, around which 35 men were working. Of all these but one man escaped injury. Without warning and with a roar like artillery, tons of molten metal were poured over the workmen, and for a space of thirty feet about the furnace the metal ran, flowing at some spots to a depth of four or five feet.

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TRIED TO KILL CHILDREN.

A Woodstock Woman Arraigned for Intent to Kill.

A despatch from Woodstock says: Mrs. Elmira Bates, a washerwoman, living on Ingersoll Avenue, was in the Police Court on Monday morning charged with assaulting, with intent to kill, her two children, Leslie and William, both in their teens.

According to the story told by the children, the mother made an attempt upon their lives early Sunday morning. The mother rose, and, securing a hatchet, struck her sleeping daughter on the head. The girl was not rendered unconscious, and, when she taxed her mother with striking her, the mother denied it, although she had the hatchet in her hand. The girl went into another room and found her brother unconscious, with a gash on the head. In the morning a doctor was called in and dressed the wounds of both.

A BLOOD-THIRSTY OFFICER.
The entire career of General Pavloff, who was 55 years old, married, and had two children, was spent in the judicial department of the army. After serving several years as a military Judge he was appointed Judge Advocate-General of the War Ministry, and later Procurator of the Supreme Military Court. General Pavloff was delegated by War Minister Budiger to answer the interpolations of the Government in the lower House of Parliament in regard to the Baltic Provinces and in Poland. The Military Prosecutor justified these acts with such cold-bloodedness and disregard of the sentiments of the members that it aroused the indignation of almost the entire House, and he was driven from the rostrum with cries of "murderer," "hangman," "assassin." He was not allowed to speak again. The murdered general was a large land-owner. After the dissolution of Parliament he organized the Protective Political League to combat Radical projects for the expropriation of landed estates.

ZERO AT VANCOUVER.
A despatch from Vancouver, B. C., says: The Coast is suffering from a cold spell, unprecedented in its history, and great suffering has resulted. The thermometer in several parts of the city registered zero on Monday night, a temperature lower than any hitherto recorded.

The cold snap caused great suffering among the Indians. The foreigners are in no condition to stand cold weather, and hundreds are sick with pneumonia. Many are patients in the General Hospital, and two deaths have been reported already this week. All are public patients, as they have no means of maintenance.

There is great suffering on account of a shortage of fuel. Three thousand cases of gripe are already reported.

Frozen taps caused an explosion at the Children's Home on Monday morning. Three children were injured, one being blinded, and another having his arm broken. Minor explosions throughout the city are reported. The cold snap is expected to last several days.

*

MONTRÉAL MARKETS.

Montreal, Jan. 15.—Eggs show very little change to-day. New laid are quoted at \$2.40; select fall, 25c to 26c; medium and cold-storage, 21c to 21½c.

Butter.—Finest Eastern Townships, 24c to 26c; choice dairy, 23c to 24c; western dairy, 23c; lower grades, 20c to 21c; Manitoba, 20c to 22c; rolls, 22c to 23c.

Cheese.—October make is quoted at 12½c, although 13c is being asked in some quarters.

Provisions.—Barrels short cut mess, \$52 to \$83; half barrels, \$11.25 to \$11.75; clear fat back, \$2.75 to \$2.80; long fat mess, \$20.50; half barrels do., \$1.75; dry salt long clear bacon, 10½c to 11½c; barrels plate beef, \$12 to \$13; half barrels, \$5.50 to \$7; barrels hams, \$11; half barrels do., \$8; compound lards, 8½c to 9½c; pure lard, 8½c to 9½c; hams, 13c to 14½c, according to size; breakfast bacon, 15c to 16c; Windsor bacon, 15c to 16c; fresh killed abattoir dressed hogs, \$9.75 to \$10; alive, \$6.90 to \$7.15.

Buckwheat.—50c to 50½c per bushel, ex store.

Corn.—American No. 2 yellow, 55c; No. 3 mixed, 54c, ex store.

Oats.—On spot, No. 1 white, 42½c; No. 3 white, 41½c to 42c; No. 4, 40½c to 41c per bushel, ex store.

Peas.—Boiling peas, \$1 in carload lots and \$1.10 in jobbing lots.

Flour.—Manitoba spring wheat, \$4.25 to \$4.60; strong bakers', \$3.90 to \$4.10; winter wheat patents, \$4.10 to \$4.35; straight rollers, \$3.60 to \$3.70; do. in bags, \$1.65 to \$1.75; extras, \$1.50 to \$1.55.

Miller'd.—Manitoba bran, in bags, \$20 to \$22; shorts, \$22 to \$25.50; Ontario bran in bags, \$20 to \$21; shorts, \$22 to \$25.50; milled moulme, \$21 to \$25; straight grain, \$28 to \$29 per ton.

Rolled Oats.—Per bag, \$1.95 to \$2 in car lots and \$1.60 in jobbing lots.

Hay.—No. 1, \$13.50; No. 2, \$12.50; No. 3, \$11.50; clover, mixed, \$11; pure clover, \$10.50 to \$11 per ton in car lots, \$1.75.

BUFFALO MARKET.

Buffalo, Jan. 15.—Flour—Steady. Wheat

Spring dull; No. 1 Northern, 84½c.

Flour—Northern, 7½c.

Stronger; No. 2 yellow, 47c; No. 2 white, 47c.

Oats—Firm; No. 2 white, 42½c; No. 3 white, 41½c to 42c; No. 4, 40½c to 41c per bushel, ex store.

NEW YORK WHEAT MARKET.

New York, Jan. 15.—Spot—Steady. Wheat

No. 2 red, 79c; elevator; No. 2 red, 80c; L. O. B. afloat; No. 1 northern Duluth, 89c; L. O. B. afloat; No. 2 hard winter, 83½c; L. O. B. afloat.

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, Jan. 15.—Heavy deliveries

were recorded at the Western Cattle Market to-day.

Choice cattle in butchers' classes sold

quickly throughout the day. Good

heifers sold at \$4.25 to \$4.50, and some

picked lots brought \$4.60 to \$4.75 per

cwt. Mixed butchers' cattle of a fair

quality sold at \$3.50 to \$4; heavy

butchers', \$3 to \$4.25; mixed lots and

cows, \$1.50 to \$2.75; fat cows, \$3.50 to

\$3.75, and common cows, mixed, includ-

ing conneors, \$1.50 to \$3.25 per cwt.

Export cattle were needed by dealers

who had contracted for space on the

ocean steamers. A sale was recorded at \$3.15.

A quiet demand obtained in feeders,

while the market for steers was less,

with little doing. Shortcuts were

quoted at \$1.75 to \$2; feeders, good at

\$2.25 to \$3.70, steers, common to fair

at \$1.75 to \$2 per cwt.

A firmer feeling obtained in lambs,

while export ewes were steady.

The quotes were: Export ewes, \$4.25 to

\$4.50; lambs, grain-fed, \$2.25 to \$2.60;

lambs, common, \$3.50 to \$5.50; export

lambs, \$3 to \$3.50 per cwt.

Milch cows were steady to firm at \$2.50

to \$2.55 each.

Hogs were quoted at \$6.65 for selects,

and \$6.40 for lights and fats.

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and \$6.40 for lights and fats.

LEADING MARKETS

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, Jan. 15.—Ontario Wheat—No. 2 red, 69c bid; No. 3 mixed, 70c asked west, 66c bid east.

Manitoba Wheat—No. 1 northern, 80c

asked, Owen Sound, 79½c bid; 80c bid Point Edward.

Peas—80c asked outside for 5,000 bushels.

Oats—35½c bid on a 6c rate, G.T.R.

Rye—60c bid; No. 69c asked outside.

Other prices:—

Corn—No. 3 yellow (American), 60c to

49½c.

Buckwheat—52c to 53c.

Flour—Dull; Ontario, \$2.70 asked for

90 per cent; patents for export, buyers'

bids, outside, \$2.65 bid; Manitoba first

patents, \$4.50, seconds \$3; bakers',

\$3.50.

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Flour—Dull; Ontario, \$2.70 asked for

90 per cent; patents for export, buyers'

bids, outside, \$2.65 bid; Manitoba first

patents, \$4.

A FRIEND IN NEED

When you have a cough, cold, sore throat, roup, whooping cough, bronchitis, asthma or lung troubles you naturally think of

COLTSFOOTE
EXPECTRANT.

the safe and never-failing remedy for all these ills. Perfectly harmless for the weakest stomach or most delicate child. Children love it. Adults enjoy it. It always cures. It is Dr. Slocum's wonderful cough and throat remedy. It has never been equalled for quick, positive and satisfactory results. No household should be without it.

"I have used your Coltsfoote Expectorant and find it satisfactory in cases of croup, colds or coughs. I have used it ever since I got a trial box and am very much pleased with it. I would like anyone in need of it to use my name and address for testimonial if you wish. Hoping it will benefit others as it has done my children, I remain very truly yours,

MRS. AGNESS COMBER,
109 Frances St., London, Ont.

Every mother, every father who values the health and well-being of their children will always have Coltsfoote in the home as an ever-ready physician and friend. All up-to-date dealers, for 25c. will supply you with

COLTSFOOTE
EXPECTRANT.

POVERTY.

The little princess, Victoria Louise of Prussia, was playing with her friends one day, and longed for some new, ornamental playthings.

All the old games were worn out and exhausted. If only they could think of something quite different! Her serene highness considered the matter seriously until a novel idea occurred to her, and she cried with enthusiasm:

"We will play poor people! Let us play that we are poor, frugally poor, so poor that we have only two lackeys!"

THE LATE DR. LAPONI.

Death Has Removed a Distinguished Physician and a Man of Rare Courage.

In the death of Dr. Lapponi, physician to the Pope, a personage has been removed from life's scene who was scarcely less known throughout the world than the pontiffs whom he ministered unto. He was a wonderful man as well as a distinguished physician—Ottawa Free Press.

It may be added that Dr. Lapponi was a man of rare courage. He had no fear of that bugbear known as professional etiquette. When he found something good in a medicine he did not hesitate to say so to the world. He proved this when he wrote the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. strongly endorsing their celebrated Pink Pills for Pale People as a cure for anæmia (bloodlessness) and certain nervous disorders. In the interests of the thousands who suffer from anæmia, nervous disorders and kindred troubles, it is worth while republishing Dr. Lapponi's letter, as follows:

"I certify that I have tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in four cases of the simple anæmia of development. To those who wish to do all that is possible to escape I would say: 'Don't frequent theatres, concerts, churches, or carriages with closed windows. Remember the bacillus is in the air.' Observe these precautions, maintain a high standard of health, and you may escape."

One word more. It often happens that nervous patients bring upon themselves and their friends much unnecessary anxiety by failing to distinguish between an attack of influenza and an ordinary cold. The distinction should be quite easy to make.

A Cold.—A cold is catarrh of the upper air passages. It is not sudden, and there is no high temperature. The subsequent depression is nil.

Influenza.—There is nearly always a high temperature with influenza. The depression is considerable.

HOW TO AVOID INFLUENZA.

British Papers Tell About Treatment of the Disease.

All the newspapers of London print interviews with doctors and remedies for influenza, which has become epidemic. The Chronicle says:

Symptoms.—You may be walking along the street, when—Bang! You are full of pain from head to foot. Next the patient begins to shiver. Then he complains of being hot. His pulse may go up to 104 or 105. He "runs" at the nose. There is a deep, hoarse, unsatisfying cough that hurts in the region of the breast-bone. Sometimes there is a rash.

What to do?—Go to bed at once. Send for the doctor. A little salicylate of soda, or some acetate of ammonia, or ammoniated quinine, may be administered. The diet should be light and nutritious.

SOME IMPORTANT "DON'TS." Promptness is everything when influenza has to be tackled. Therefore, on the detection of any of the foregoing symptoms, the following "Don'ts" become all-important:

Don't kiss the children.

Don't delay going to bed.

Don't attempt to walk the attack down.

Don't forget to send for the doctor.

Don't take a cold or even a hot bath.

Don't use any alcoholic stimulants.

Don't eat a heavy meal.

Don't associate with the family.

"Generally speaking," said the doctor to a representative, "it will be necessary to remain at least one week indoors. The temperature ought to fall on the fourth day, and after that the attack usually takes three or four days to subside."

The patient should then go away for six or seven days to a carefully selected resort. Above all things, anything in the nature of feeding-up should be avoided.

"In nearly all cases influenza is followed by severe physical and mental depression, a condition that needs careful treatment. Every melancholic is a potential suicide, so that bright surroundings in the convalescent stage are important.

"Therefore to successfully attack influenza bear in mind two points:

1. Go to bed at once.

2. Always call in the doctor.

"For this, and influenza is shorn of nearly all its terrors. The doctor is indispensable, because many phases of the disease are difficult to distinguish from other diseases. The greatest danger to be guarded against is pneumonia. I've seen scores of cases of influenza complicated with pneumonia; I've only seen one recover.

HOW TO ESCAPE IT.

"So much for the actual attack. To those who wish to do all that is possible to escape I would say: 'Don't frequent theatres, concerts, churches, or carriages with closed windows. Remember the bacillus is in the air.' Observe these precautions, maintain a high standard of health, and you may escape."

One word more. It often happens that nervous patients bring upon themselves and their friends much unnecessary anxiety by failing to distinguish between an attack of influenza and an ordinary cold. The distinction should be quite easy to make.

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Influenza.—There is nearly always a high temperature with influenza. The depression is considerable.

THE CARE OF A BABY.

A baby that does not eat well and sleep well, that is not cheerful and playful needs attention, or the result may be serious. Stomach and bowel troubles make children cross and sleepless, but a dose of Baby's Own Tablets soon cures the trouble, the child sleeps soundly and naturally and wakes "bright and smiling." Mrs. J. E. Harley, Worthington, Ont., says: "My little one has had no medicine but Baby's Own Tablets since she was two months old and they have kept her the picture of good health." You can get Baby's Own Tablets from any druggist or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

*** * ***

SEAWEED IN JAPAN.

82,000,000 Yearly Derived from It—Plans to Increase the Crop.

Japan, which wastes nothing in its domestic economy, realizes \$2,000,000 annually from its seaweed products.

According to the report of C. J. Davidson, an attaché of the British Embassy at Tokyo, more than fifty varieties of the seaweed found along the Japanese coast are utilized either for food or as manufactured products.

The traveller sees bundles of dried seaweed, white with the crystallized salt of the sea water, hung from the front of every food stall. The coarser varieties are stewed and served with fish. Some of the delicate sprigs of sea grass are boiled with fish soups and remain a vivid green, floating against the red lacquer of the soup bowls.

The species of sea weed are used in the manufacture of glue, plaster and starch. Whole stalks are given over to seaweed fishing and the drying and packing of the product for shipment to the manufacturing plants in the larger cities. In the country along the shore the farmers use the coarse and rough kelp for fertilizing their vegetable plots.

TAKING NO CHANCES.

"Yis, ma'm," said Bridget, "I'll be havin' ye. I don't like that snip of a wife that does n't care for Miss Mabel."

"The idea!" exclaimed her mistress. "He doesn't call to see you so often."

"I know he don't, ma'm, but I'm afraid some of the neighbors might think so."

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES.

REGULAR PILLS.

WEIGHT PILLS.

DIABETES PILLS.

INDIGESTION PILLS.

STOMACH PILLS.

ALL DISEASES.

REGULAR PILLS.

WEIGHT PILLS.

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STOMACH PILLS.

ALL DISEASES.

THURSDAY, JAN. 17, 1907.

Dairying in Ontario.

At the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association meeting held at Ottawa last week much valuable information was given respecting the cheese industry in Ontario.

Mr. G. A. Putnam, Director of Dairying, spoke of dairying conditions in Ontario. Over \$2,000 had been given to the dairymen of the province by the government for carrying on the work of improvement. In western Ontario there were rather larger factories than in eastern Ontario, which was a decided advantage to the west. The chief need to-day is the better care of milk upon the farms. While it is true that farm life is a busy round of toil, and long hours are the rule rather than the exception, still sufficient attention was not given by the farmers to cleanly methods. The trouble was that they did not put into practice what they knew to be the proper handling of their business. Near Toronto milk was being produced which sold for 12¢ per quart in Toronto. Farmers cannot perhaps go to the length that these producers did, but there was great room for improvement. Progress had been made during the past year not only in quality, but 75 new factories had been established. He felt sure that at the factories where special care had been taken little trouble had been experienced with the quality of their cheese.

Mr. G. G. Pablow, chief dairy instructor said that last year the plan of providing instructors was to receive applications in the early spring from factories, but some of these sent in applications so late that the territory had already divided. This year he hoped arrangements would be made so that it could be known in advance how many factories would be visited. Last year 727 factories were under inspection, and 2,702 visits were made. This resulted in keeping the quality up to a high standard during the most trying conditions. The makers in many factories are not provided with proper facilities, and in hot spells they were at the mercy of the weather. With a view to improving the raw material, 8,852 farms had been visited, and 88 meetings of farmers held. Never before had so much been expended in repairs, never before were factories kept so clean, but factorymen, nevertheless, worked under a disadvantage because of protection from others starting factories in close proximity. There was little encouragement to expend money for up-to-date equipment when there was a possibility of a factory's territory being divided. In July instructors made a third trip to Montreal, and defects of cheese were pointed out to them. They were able to carry back to patrons the results of these expert criticisms. During the season he had felt the absence of the official referee. As a result of there being no referee this year he had to visit Montreal himself. He had visited factories and found the makers neater and keeping their factories cleaner than ever before. People were becoming more anxious for factory meetings, and the results of these would show in the following season's work. He was pleased to be able to report the progress that had been made, and to congratulate the dairy farmers on the good prices they had enjoyed.

Modern Dairymen's Mistakes.

At the evening session of the Eastern Dairymen's Association held at Ottawa last week the opening address was delivered by Prof. Dean on "The mistakes of modern dairymen." He considered the chief need of the farming business to-day was men with sufficient backbone and initiative to put into practice business methods which they knew would save loss and increase the productiveness of their farms. Many farmers were allowing the fertility of their soil to be depleted. Others sustained loss by growing the wrong goods. It was most important that agriculturists calculate the cost of crops, cattle and products. If this were done and the information acted upon net profits could be largely increased. If he is satisfied with a three-thousand pound cow, if he does not feed heavily enough to enable his cows to keep up to their maximum production, if they are not kept up in winter as to do their best during the following summer, how can his returns be satisfactory or competition be met? One of the chief reasons why dairies did not improve faster was that heifers were retained from unprofitable as well as profitable cows, and through deficient feeding their development was retarded.

CARE OF MILK.

Speaking of the care of milk, Prof. Dean stated that the flavor of tobacco was readily absorbed by milk, and he would rather pay a higher salary to a man who did not use it. Milk should be cooled immediately after being drawn and if only it were produced under the best conditions the price would be higher and higher. In its pure state it was the best of food, and instead of advertising to the world that our dairies are not clean nor our methods the best each should set about remedying the defects found present upon his own farm. It was well to be well posted along many lines, but thoroughness was essential in the special branch which it was proposed to follow.

Croup can positively be stopped in 20 minutes. No vomiting—nothing to sicken or distress your child. A sweet, pleasant and safe syrup, called Dr. Shoop's Croup Cure, does the work quickly. Dr. Shoop's Croup Cure is for croup alone, remember. It does not claim to cure a dozen ailments. It's for croup, that's all. Sold by Morton & Haight.

Stirling Horticultural Society

Minutes of the postponed annual meeting of the Stirling Horticultural Society held on Monday, Jan. 13th.

Members present, Mrs. A. E. Boldrick, President; Mrs. Dr. Potts, Treasurer; Mrs. Dr. Alger, Mrs. G. Lagrow, J. S. Morton, G. Hatton, T. H. McKeo.

Minutes of the last annual meeting and subsequent meetings were read and confirmed.

Mrs. Boldrick, the President, gave the Society the benefit of a yearly report, which was much appreciated in the parts referring to matters of interest to the Society in the way of suggestion and advice; but that part which referred to her leaving the President's chair was greatly disapproved of.

Moved by Mrs. Boldrick, seconded by Mr. Morton, that the President's report be received and filed and published with the minutes, at the same time requesting the President to retain the office.

Moved by Mrs. Alger, seconded by Mr. Thrasher, that Mrs. Boldrick be President for 1907. Carried unanimously.

Moved by Mr. McKeo, seconded by Mr. Hatton, that Mrs. M. Bird be First Vice-President. Carried.

Moved by Mrs. Lagrow, seconded by Mrs. Alger, that Mr. Geo. E. Kennedy be Second Vice-President. Carried.

Moved, seconded and carried that the following form a Board of Directors for 1907: Mrs. G. Lagrow, Mrs. Dr. Alger, Mrs. Dr. Sprague, Mrs. Dr. Bissonnette, Mrs. J. E. Halliwell, Messrs. G. Hatton, J. S. Morton, T. H. McKeo, and J. Chard.

The meeting of the Directors followed, Mrs. Dr. Potts being appointed Treasurer, and G. G. Thrasher Sec'y.

Moved by Mr. Thrasher, seconded by Mr. Morton, that Mr. Morton and Mr. McKeo be the auditors. Carried.

Meeting adjourned.

G. G. THRASHER, Sec'y.

Following is the annual report of the President:

It is with feelings of pleasure that I meet you at this ninth annual meeting of our Horticultural Society. I cannot be pleased at the strength that our united efforts have resulted in by placing our Society on what I hope may be a solid basis, and one that promises a successful future.

The communication was read from Mr. Howell, agent for the Molson's Bank, Frankford, soliciting the township account for the Frankford branch of the above bank.

Moved by Nugent, seconded by Mallory, that the funds of the township be deposited in Frankford branch of the Molson's Bank, and that the treasurer be instructed to have all moneys transferred to above bank. Carried.

All Township of Sidney cheques to be payable at par at Belleville, Trenton, and Frankford, and any other points where the Molson's bank has special arrangements.

The following by-laws were passed through their various stages and numbered 583, 584, and 585, consecutively:

A by-law to appoint a Medical Health Officer, members of the Board of Health and Sanitary Inspector.

The blanks were filled in as follows:

Medical Health Officer—Dr. J. U. Simmons.

Members of Local Board of Health—Stanley T. Vandervoort, Wm. Griffin, Harry Ketcheson, Daniel Ketcheson, and A. M. Chapman.

Sanitary Inspector—W. W. Petter.

A by-law appointing assessors for 1907.

The blanks were filled in with the names of W. A. Shaw and Jas. Harry.

A by-law to appoint auditors.

The blanks were filled in with the names of E. F. Turley and Clement H. Ketcheson.

Moved by Bird, seconded by Mallory, that the Road Inspector be instructed to notify the various foremen who have been in his employ for the past year to attend to the clearing of snow from the township roads wherever necessary, and that no snow shovelling be paid unless so ordered. Carried.

Moved by Mallory, seconded by Nugent, that this council urge our County Councillors to use all their influence to induce the county gravel roads committee to drain the north side of Mill street in the village of Frankford from Geo. Weston's corner proceeding westward to take in all that part of Mill street which is now troubled with stagnant water. Carried.

Moved by S. T. Vandervoort, seconded by A. Nugent, that this council now adjourn until Monday, 25th day of March, at 10 a.m. Carried.

Sidney Council.

Town Hall, Sidney, Jan. 14, 1907. The following, duly elected, filed their declarations of qualification and declaration of office with the Clerk and took their seats:

Stanley T. Vandervoort—Reeve.

Charles Ketcheson, Deputy Reeve.

John Alexander Nugent, Fred B. Mallory, Richard Newton Bird, Councillors.

A communication was read from J. Ross Robertson, Toronto, asking aid for the Hospital for Sick Children.

Moved by Nugent, seconded by Mallory, that the Council make the usual grant of \$50. Carried.

A communication was read from the Ontario Municipal Association, asking Legislature to amend clause 606 Con. Mun. act, re liability of corporation as to damage on highway.

Moved by Ketcheson, seconded by Nugent, that the above petition be signed on behalf of the council and forwarded to M. B. Morrison, M.P.P. Carried.

Moved by Mallory, seconded by Nugent, that the following accounts be paid: Election expenses, \$94.97; F. M. Clarke, Division Court Clerk, (balance of costs) Hogle vs. Township of Sidney) \$7.25; witness fees (defence) Hogle vs. Township of Sidney \$21.40. Carried.

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Moved by Nugent, seconded by Mallory, that the funds of the township be deposited in Frankford branch of the Molson's Bank, and that the treasurer be instructed to have all moneys transferred to above bank. Carried.

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Moved by S. T. Vandervoort, seconded by A. Nugent, that this council now adjourn until Monday, 25th day of March, at 10 a.m. Carried.

Foxboro Notes

A very pleasing event took place in the Sunday School room of the Methodist church on the evening of Jan. 11th, when our popular doctor, Dr. W. Faulkner, was presented with the following address.

"The Dr. is about to leave us and take up his residence in Vancouver."

To Dr. D. W. Faulkner.—As you are about to separate yourself from us for the time, many of our hearts are touched with a feeling of sadness. We assure you we will miss your genial face and wise counsel during your absence. For many years you have labored unceasingly in our midst, and your efforts have endeared yourself to the minds and hearts of us all.

Your advice in temporal affairs, which has always been freely given, has had its influence for good among us.

The great success to which you have attained professionally has been gained by your adherence to duty, and from this fact we may all be profit by your experience.

In our municipal affairs, in which you have manifested a very great interest for many years, it will be difficult to find one capable of taking your place.

As you go from us we would like you to take a moment of our respect for you. We therefore ask you to accept this small headed case, this Bible, and this silver toothpick, and as you do so we would ask you not to prize them on account of their value, but because with it we convey our token of our friendship. May this be a Happy New Year to you to the wish of all.

The Dr. replied in his usual pleasant manner, and was greatly affected by this act of appreciation. Mr. S. C. Gay acted as chairman, and after songs and speeches were all over the crowd dispersed to their several homes feeling that they are losing a personal friend.

Mr. Andrew Benedict had a tumor removed from her face on Monday by Drs. D. W. and J. A. Faulkner and is progressing nicely.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Badgley spent a few days last week among old friends in the 2nd of Thurlow.

A large number from here attended the Baptist tea-meeting in the Turner neighborhood.

A special correspondent of the London Times predicts that the children now in the schools will live to see Canada with a larger population than Great Britain.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy A safe Medicine for Children.

In buying a cough medicine for children never be afraid to buy Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. There is no danger from it, and relief is always sure to follow. It is intended especially for coughs, colds and grippe, and when the cough is not a mere tickle, it will prevent the attack. Whooping cough is not dangerous when this remedy is given in due doses. It contains no opium or other harmful drugs, and may be given as confidently to a baby as to an adult. For sale by Morton & Haight.

To stop a cold with "Preventives" is safer and more effective than any other remedy. Taken at the first signs of a cold it prevents colds and croup. It is a safe syrup, and will save you from pneumonia or bronchitis. Preventives are little tooth-some pills, containing talc, soft soap, camphor and 25 cent boxes. If you begin to sneeze, try Preventives. They will surely check the cold, and please you. Sold by Morton & Haight.

JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE

Children's Jackets

About 75 Children's Cloth Jackets in fashionable cloths in newest styles at exactly **Hair Price**

Ladies' Rain Coats

Thirty Ladies' Rubber and Cravatette Rain Coats, in long lengths, reg. \$6.00 to \$9.75, at **\$4.75**

\$1.25 Brussels Carpets 75 cents

500 yards fine English Brussels Carpet in best designs and colorings of fawn, etc., most of them have borders to match, regular price \$1.10 to \$1.25, on sale at **75 c.**

As the season is advancing we are offering

Special Bargains in all our Fur Jackets
The RITCHIE COMPANY

BELLEVILLE.

Limited.

Mr. Carnegie deprecates the claim of the mere wealthy to fame. They have no place with educated men and they occupy a lower plane intellectually. In the coming days brains will stand above dollars and conduct above both. The making of money as an aim will then be rated as an ignoble ambition.

There have been severe storms in Alberta, and the cattlemen now admit that the mortality on the snowbound ranges will probably be heavy and costly. The winter has already proved itself the severest for years, and the snowfall breaks the record for recent years. Should the winter maintain its present character for the balance of the season, it is safe to say that the ranges would be almost denuded of cattle. Such an uncommonly severe winter, however, is hardy to be expected.

It cannot be too clearly stated, for the statement is beyond any qualification or contradiction, that never since the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives was opened in 1902, has a single applicant been refused admission, because of his or her poverty.

More, perhaps, than any other charity in Canada the

MUSKOKA FREE HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES

is dependent upon the contributions of the Canadian public for its maintenance.

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING—MUSKOKA FREE HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES

Private philanthropy has erected the buildings, providing accommodation to-day for 75 patients, and which the trustees are prepared to extend, if circumstances warrant it, to 100 beds.

These beds are for those in any part of Canada, without means, who are suffering from this terrible disease in the incipient stage.

There is no large endowment, as in some public institutions, the interest of which will go a long way to pay the running expenses.

The monthly bills, covering cost of administration, salaries of medical men, nursing, clerical and domestic staff, besides the heavy expenditure for maintenance of each patient, are dependent for payment almost entirely on the contributions that come to the treasurer from kind friends throughout the Dominion.

Could Not Pay—Has Young Wife and Child.

DR. G. F. CAMPBELL, GRAND VALLEY, ONT.—I have a patient, 26 years of age, with tuberculosis. His circumstances are not such that he could pay, as he has a young wife and child to support. Could you make room for him at the Sanitarium? I think he might improve. Let me know what you would advise.

Destitute.

J. AUSTIN, KINMOUNT, ONT.—We have a man, unmarried and destitute, afflicted with lung trouble, whom we wish to send to the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives. Please let me know what we have to do to gain admission for him.

Where Will Your Money Do More Good?

Contributions may be sent to SIR WM. R. MEREDITH, Kt., Chief Justice, Osgoode Hall, Toronto, or W. J. GAGE, Esq., 54 Front Street, W., Toronto.

Applications for admission and any other information from J. S. ROBERTSON, Secretary National Sanitarium Association, (Saturday Night Building), 28 Adelaide Street W., Toronto, Canada.

Ayer's
SARSAPARILLA
PILLS.
FOR THE VLOOR.
We have no secret! We publish
the formula of all our medicines.
Hasten recovery by keeping the
bowels regular with Ayer's Pills.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

E. F. PARKER,

ISSUER OF

Marriage Licenses.

STIRLING, ONT.

Marriage Licenses.

GEO. E. CRYER, Issuer,

Stirling House, Stirling.

Residence

J. S. MORTON,

OFFICIAN, GRADUATE CANADIAN

Optician's College. Member Canadian

Association of Opticians.

Eyes can be examined and imperfect sight cor-

rected with glasses.

All Morton & Haight's Drug Stores.

CHAS. F. WALT, D.D.S., L.D.S.

FIRST CLASS HONOR GRADUATE IN

Dentistry of the University of Toronto.

Graduate of the Royal College of Dental

Schools, of Ontario.

OFFICE—Over Sovereign Bank.

Open every day. Evenings by appointment

only.

J. EARL HALLIWELL, M.A.,

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY,

Public Commissioner, Conveyancer, &

NOTARY—In Sovereign Bank Building.

G. G. THRASHER,

SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEY-

ANCER, &c. Office in W. S. Martin's

Block, Main Street.

STIRLING LODGE

NO. 239.

I. O. F.

Meets in the Lodge room,

Couley block,

EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING

At 8 o'clock.

L. MEIKLEJOHN, R. S.

Hockey

On Friday evening a close game of

hockey was played on Stirling rink be-

tween Madoc team and the local seven.

Madoc team promises to be a hard com-

petitor this winter, which fact will be

welcomed by all lovers of hockey, as it

will create greater interest in the game.

Stirling won by 5 to 3 and played the

strongest game throughout. Neither

team got down to as good combination

play as they likely will when they have

had a little more practice. The lights

were hardly bright enough for the best

of play.

The teams lined up as follows:

STIRLING MADOC

Reynolds goal Dale

Saylor point Murphy

Mitchell cover point Pine

Whitty rover White

Fletcher centre Pine

Garvey left wing Conway

Kennedy right wing Coe

Roy Brown, of Madoc, acted as ref-

eree, and while perhaps impartial

enough, lacked in severity as he could

have done much better in stopping the

rough play which was altogether too

common.

The game was hot from the face-off

and for several minutes the puck was

kept in the centre, and Madoc made a

shot on goal which was wide. Puck

went rapidly up and down, and Whitty

made a shot on goal which went wide,

followed by a wide shot on Stirling

goal. For a time the puck was danger-

ously close to Stirling goal but the puck

did not land. Stirling made a clever

rush on Madoc goal but were checked

close, by Murphy, and did not land.

A second shot on Madoc goal followed,

and failed. Madoc made a swift rush on

Stirling goal and a scrimmage ensued.

This action was transferred to Madoc

goal but without result. Madoc for-

wards made a good attempt on Stirling

goal, which failed. The puck went

rapidly down the ice and Whitty scored

first goal. Time, 7 minutes.

At face-off Whitty made a fast rush

but shot wide. Puck went down the

ice and back, and shot again failed.

Madoc retaliated with a hot rush on

goal but was ineffective, as Reynold's

eye was too keen. Play stopped a min-

ute while the puck was over the fence.

Another rush on Madoc goal failed. A

scrimmage followed in the corner by

Stirling goal. Throughout the game

there was too much side and corner

playing. Another shot on Stirling goal

ended, and several long shots back and

forwards.

In the first half the puck didn't linger

with any partiality to either end of the

rink. Afterward the play was more

largely in front of Madoc goal, though

not enough to keep down interest in the

final result.

Several stops were made for slight

hurts to the players, and in the second

half Pine was sent to the fence a minute

for a slight scrap at the face-off.

At the close the score stood 5 to 3 in

favor of Stirling.

Madoc have a strong defence in

Murphy, who seems to fear no foe and

who made two brilliant grand stand

rushes down the rink but came up short

on Stirling defence.

The return game will be played in

Madoc on Tuesday evening next, and

promises to be one of the best of the

season.

The game with Tweed advertised for

Wednesday evening did not take place

owing to the illness of a couple of the

members of that team. However, ar-

rangements were made with the Am-

mora aggregation, and they came over

on the evening named, and defeated

the locals by a score of 4-3. The

extremely cold weather was responsi-

ble for the small number of spectators; but

the number there witnessed a very fast

game, which was particularly free from

any rough playing. At half time the

score was a tie—1.

Snowstorms in Minnesota and Da-

kota are blocking the railways with

drifts ten feet high.

FROM THE ANTILLES.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy Bene-

fits a City Councilman at

Kingston, Jamaica.

Mr. W. O'Reilly Fogarty, who is a

member of the City Council at Kingsto-

n, Jamaica, West Indies, writes as fol-

lows: "I am the author of Chamberlain's

Cough Remedy. I have sold it to

over 100,000 people in the Antilles."

It gives quick relief from Dr. Shoop's

Magic Ointment. Remember it's made

ALSO for piles and works with a won-

diful effect.

Itching, piles, pain, &c., are all

removed by this magic ointment.

It is a great remedy for piles, &c.,

and it is a great relief to those who

suffer from piles, &c., and it is a

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OBLIGING A FRIEND

"It was the most tantalizing thing I have ever experienced. The cup of happiness waiting for me filled to the brim, and I haven't got the price of a sordid halfway fare to enable me to go and drink it. Oh! it's maddening, and my allowance not due for ten days. How on earth can I raise fifty pounds?"

In order to relieve his feelings' Mr. Sam Drewit sat at the end of his cigar and kicked an unoffending cushion across the room, after which he re-read the missive which had caused him so much perturbation.

Cromer.

My Own Dear Sam.—Dad and the master are going to Liverpool on Saturday, leaving me in the care of our old friend, Miss Mangles. Lose no time, but come along to your ever-loving MAMIE.

"Dear little girl; I must get there by hook or crook. It will be a long time before we get such another chance, but how it's going to be done is a puzzle. Old Sam Parkinson was at home he'd do like a shot, but as he's away in his own honeymoon there's no chance of him helping me to go on mine."

But at that very moment, as if in answer to his thoughts, a round red nose was pushed in at the door, and a breezy voice saluted him.

"What cheer, my noble namesake?"

"What! Sam Parkinson!"

"The very identical. Why, what's the matter? You've got a face like a rainy day."

"Oh, I'm in a hole, old chap, and I was just wishing that you were back from your honeymoon to help me out of it."

"Had to curtail our nuptial travels, my boy; wife caught cold, gumboll surprised, one side of her face like a blader of lard, all out of drawing. Funny thing, temper swelled with her face too. Glad to leave Paris and come home."

"I'm sorry to hear that; I hope she's better."

"Let her with a bag of hot salt tied round her face. Takes a lot of fun out of a honeymoon, can't kiss a bag of salt. But what's your particular trouble?"

"Well, it's this way, Parkinson. You know Mamie Orme?"

"Rather! Jolly little girl. Father an iron merchant with no end of tin. Heard you were rather sweet there."

"It's worse than that, old chap; I'm up to my ears and drowning in love."

"Good for you; and the girl?"

"We've both got hold of the same plank, and are clinging to it like grim death, but the old man wants to rescue Mamie and push me under."

"Then you've asked his consent?"

"A week ago; and a fine temper he got into. You see, I have only six hundred, a year, and he's got an idea that he would like a tame millionaire for a son-in-law."

"Mercenary monster! And how can I help?"

"Lend me fifty pounds for a day or two."

"Certainly, my boy, you can have a hundred if you like; but what's in the wind?"

"Well, you see, the Ormes are staying at Cromer, and on Sunday papa and mamma Orme are going to Liverpool, leaving Mamie in charge of the old governess."

"Ah! and when the pussy cats are away—"

"It will be a good opportunity for the mice, so if you can lend me the needful, old chap, I can get a special license and—"

"What! not an elopement?"

"That is just about the size of it. I am not going to ruin our happiness because of papa's ambitions, and he'll soon come round when he knows we are married. Can I count on you?"

"My dear fellow, of course you can. I will let you have a hundred with pleasure, and jolly good luck to you; but it's a funny thing you should be going to Cromer."

"How do you mean?"

"Well, I came round this morning to ask you to help me in a little matter. A blue dog for a black monkey is a fair exchange."

"Fire away; I'll do anything I can for you."

"But this is rather a peculiar thing. You see, it's this way: my wife suffers from an aunt, and from what I understand it is an awful complaint, worse than gumbolls. Now this particular aunt, euphemistically known as Jane Ruggier, is a lady of much wealth and a lemon-juice disposition. It has gone North to the world that the barrels of gold which stock the cellar of her ancestral home in Ireland are to become the property of Mrs. Sam Parkinson as soon as the old lady is classed among the 'late lamented.' This testamentary disposition is, you will admit, in every way laudable, and much to be encouraged."

"I think you are very lucky."

"Well, perhaps so, but Jane Ruggier wants her quid pro quo, and she sees that she gets it, consequently my wife is consistently at the bed and call of the old lady, and even when we were courting I could not reckon upon two consecutive weeks without my sweethearts being suddenly summoned to Ireland."

"Well, how can I help you?"

"I am coming to that. The old lady has not been well lately, and the doctor ordered her to take the bleaster cure at Yarmouth. Now, my wife got a letter from her this morning saying that she was leaving us for Ireland to-morrow, as she has never seen me, and wants to very badly."

"That is quite natural."

"Is it? Well, the upshot of it is that my wife can't go, and she insists upon me going myself. I tried to reason with her, but you can't argue with a salt dog."

"Not very well; and so you are going."

"It's this way, Sam. I've got a horse

entered for the York Plate at Doncaster to-morrow, and as my wife wants to get rid of me until her face is kissable I thought I'd like to go down and see it run."

"But you can't if you're going to Yarmouth."

"But that's where I want your help; I want you to go to Yarmouth."

"What?"

"Don't get alarmed, there is nothing in it; it is as easy as smashing eggs with a coke-hammer. The old lady doesn't know me, and she is leaving Yarmouth to-morrow evening at seven o'clock. You arrive about half-past six, and you are Sam Parkinson for just half an hour."

"Well, you've done me a good turn, Parkinson, and I'd like to do you one, but this is a risky business."

"Don't see it, my boy; all you've got to do is to beam on the old lady, and simply say, 'I'm Sam.' I wouldn't ask you to tell a lie, but if she makes a mistake and thinks you are Sam Parkinson instead of Sam Drewit, well, whose fault is that?"

"But perhaps your wife has sent her your photo?"

"Never had one done in my life. I did go once to have my face taken, and the photographer asked me if I wanted it all on one plate. I said yes, and then had the check to inquire if I wanted any vegetables with it. I rubbed his nose in a dish of developer, and we parted on rather unfriendly terms. But that is neither here nor there. Come and have some lunch, and I'll post you up in a few facts."

When Sam Drewit went out with Parkinson he turned over his friend's proposition in his mind and viewed it with many misgivings; but a good lunch has a peculiar effect on a man's conscience, especially when it is eaten to the accompaniment of a remarkably excellent champagne, and if Drewit protested through the soup, faltered at the fish, and gave a half assent at the entree, the cheese brought him to a state of mind in which he pocketed Parkinson's hundred pounds, and buttoned up his conscience in the same receptacle for safe keeping.

"That's all right, old chap; I knew you'd do it for me. Just send a wire to-morrow before you start, and arrive about 6.30, and it'll be all over in less than an hour; and, by the way, I've got a hundred pounds on my horse, Sweetheart, for the York Plate; you can reck on yourself as on for a ten pound note."

When Sam Parkinson had gone merely on his way Drewit found that he had quite sufficient to occupy his mind without worrying over the coming ordeal with Jane Ruggier, and it was not until he was in the train and fairly on his way to Yarmouth that he again became a prey to nervous apprehension.

However, there was no help for it; he had given his word and must keep it; so, strengthening his courage with a stiff brandy and soda, he proceeded to the address of Jane Ruggier, where his knock was answered by a smirking servant maid.

"Miss Ruggier will see you in her private room, sir."

"Yes, sir; will you please come in. What name shall I say, sir?"

"Oh—just say it's Sam." The girl stifled an incipient tendency to hysterical laughter and retired, and when she returned her facial contortions were fighting a stiff battle with her sensible faculties.

"Miss Ruggier will see you in her private room, sir."

Jane Ruggier was stiffly seated in a high-backed chair of equal rigidity. She was tall, very thin, with a figure resembling the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle. A nose of almost exaggerated attenuation supported a bridge of gold pince-nez, and through these a pair of gimlet eyes scrutinized the now quaking Drewit.

For an instant he was tongue-tied; then remembering Parkinson's injunction to beam on the old lady he screwed his face into a terrible snarl.

"I'm—I'm Sam," he faltered.

"So I am given to understand, but do you always look as if you were grinning through a horse-collar?"

This so disconcerted Drewit that the smile died away like a snowflake on a hot shovel.

"And how was Clara when you left her? I cannot imagine any girl tolerating either a gumboll or a swollen face. Weak-minded, I call it."

"We are reducing the swelling gradually. Wrapped her in hot salt and gave her a good dose of camomile and mustard. But I am keeping you, Miss Ruggier, if you are going by the seven train."

"As I intend to call you Sam you may as well begin to call me aunt, and as for my journey I have postponed it until to-morrow, when possibly I may return with you to London, and see what you are doing with my poor niece. We shall have dinner in a few minutes, and I have invited a couple of friends in your honor."

"Oh, really, you know, I couldn't—"

"Sam, I am not in the habit of having my wishes questioned," Dawkins will show you your room."

"But—I must get back; I promised Clara."

"If Clara is so weak-minded as to tolerate such a ludicrous living as a swollen face, she must put up with the consequences," Dawkins, show my nephew to his room."

The grinning Dawkins conducted the unhappy Drewit upstairs. He felt like a prisoner on his way to the condemned cell, and when left alone he began devising schemes for a speedy escape. He must regain his freedom immediately, to be convinced that the terrible Miss Ruggier would drag him back to London in spite of all protests. With Mamie waiting for him at Cromer this was not to be tolerated at any price.

He waited a few minutes, and then heard one of the visitors arrive. He closed his door and listened. All was quiet with the softness of a cat he crept down to the hall, his hand was on the stair, and he stretched out a trembling hand.

"Sam where are you going?"

"Oh—er—I was just—er—that is to say, I was just going to wire to Clara to say I am staying."

"I have already done that. Come here at once. I want to introduce you to a friend of mine."

Merrily he replaced his hat, and fol-

lowed Miss Ruggier into the drawing room.

"Allow me to introduce you to— But she got no farther than that, for Sam Drewit, with outstretched arms, rushed forward.

"Manie!"

"Why, Sam!" And there in good solid truth was sweet Mamie Orme, looking daintier and more bewitching than ever. Sam was just about to take her in his arms, and Mamie's lips were pursed for a kiss, when Miss Ruggier's voice brought them to their senses.

"I did not know that you were acquainted with my nephew, Miss Orme."

"Oh—er—yes; I've known Sam for quite a long time, but I didn't know he was your nephew."

"My nephew by marriage only. Well, as Mr. Orme has been detained, we three may as well sit down to dinner."

It was not a very pleasant meal, even though Mamie graced the board. Sam sat in a high-backed chair with Miss Ruggier in front and the door behind. It had recently occurred to him that with the advent of his sweetheart he was in a position of more than usual danger.

"What would Mamie think if Miss Ruggier happened to mention the suffering Clara?"

Miss Ruggier, however, seemed content to carry on a monologue, in a bass voice, concerning the beauties of her ancestral home in Ireland, and it was not until the grouse came on that Sam scented immediate danger.

"Ah! I do wish poor dear Clara was here; she is so fond of grouse," remarked Miss Ruggier.

"And who is Clara?" was Mamie's query.

"She is my niece, I thought, perhaps, as you know Sam you might have met her. My dear, I want to give you one word of advice. If you ever get married, don't start your honeymoon with an incipient gumboll."

At this moment Drewit's agitation was so great that he nearly put an end to his troubles by swallowing that part of his bird's anatomy somewhat appropriately termed the drumstick, and it required the strenuous assistance of the two ladies before the calamity was averted.

"No, my dear," continued the old lady when the alarm had subsided, "I know of nothing more calculated to alienate the affections of man and wife with such certainty as a swollen face, and it says much for Sam's kind heart that he curtailed his holiday and brought Clara home."

"It must have been very painful for the poor girl, but why should Sam have to bring her home if she was on her honeymoon?"

"Well, my dear, it is surely a husband's place to bring his bride home, isn't it?"

"His bride? Is—is Sam married?"

" Didn't I tell you that he was my nephew by marriage?"

While Sam squirmed in his chair, and made a desperate effort to slide under the table, Mamie laid down her knife and fork and opened her mouth in a prolonged gasp of astonishment.

"I—I—oh! I—I congratulate you."

Drewit's state of mind is impossible to describe. It was a conflict between loyalty to Sam Parkinson and wild desire to close Mamie's mouth with kisses. He gripped his chair and looked the picture of misery, while Jane Ruggier thought they had both gone mad.

At that moment a commotion in the hall diverted their attention, and a figure came flying into the room.

"Oh, Auntie, auntie, is it Sam here?"

"Why bless me; it's Clara."

Sam looked hastily round and caught a glimpse of a weird figure, with two faces on one side enveloped in several layers of red flannel. With a groan he turned his chair and tried to become invisible.

"Is it Sam here, auntie; oh tell me?"

"Why, of course, he's here. You'll find him somewhere in the depths of that chair."

"Oh, thank goodness! I have found him."

And before Drewit knew what was happening a pair of arms were round his neck, and the red flannel was being vigorously rubbed up and down his cheek. Then suddenly she held him at arm's length, and uttered a piercing shriek.

"No, no, it is not my Sam; it is not—"

"Why, bless the girl," exclaimed Miss Ruggier, "she's mad; the gumboll has gone to her head."

"No, he is not my husband."

"Well, he here and said he was."

"Ah! I had a premonition of evil when Sam left me this morning. This man has decoyed him away and murdered him. Oh, tell me, sir, tell me, what have you done with his body?"

"Take no stimulants apart from a bottle of light beer just before going to bed."

Delfet von Litticorn—"I never take alcohol before or during work. I have observed that it interferes with my working powers."

Fritz Lenhard—"I take next to no alcohol. I have no need and no desire for it."

Georg Reiche—"Alcohol may occasionally inspire this or that idea, but real work is only hindered by it. I would not do away entirely with alcoholic drinks, but the greatest moderation should be practised."

F. Ayerhous—"Since I began serious work I have never taken alcohol, either before or while I am at work."

PARALYZES CRITICISM.

"It does not inspire the imagination, and does paralyze the critical faculty. Judging by personal experience and observation, alcohol is the greatest stumper in existence."

O. J. Birnbaum—"I have nothing to say against people raising their spirits by the consumption of a moderate quantity of alcohol. Should do it myself if the consequences were not fatal to me."

"Unfortunately, the smallest quantity of alcohol absolutely paralyzes me. It stupefies my brain. It acts as a poison."

So the German poets who sing the praises of beer must not be trusted. It is evident that they do this in the hope that nobody else shall have a chance of becoming a poet."

HINTS FOR THE HOME.

Dirty ovens spoil custards and milk puddings, therefore all ovens should be washed out with hot soda water at least once a week.

FOR A Nervous Headache—Take a cup of moderately strong tea in which two or three slices of lemon have been infused. No milk should be used.

When boiling eggs add a tablespoonful of salt to the water. Should any of them burst, they will not boil out of their shells.

Food articles that are damp should never be left in ordinary paper.

Paper is made of wood pulp, rags, glue, lime, and similar substances intermixed with acids and chemicals. When damp, it should not be allowed to come in contact with things that are to be eaten.

Coarse brown sugar is an article of

"Oh cr—er—he's all right; in fact, he—he told me she was here."

"Oh, Sam, how splendid; then we won't have toelope after all," said Mamie.

"Who is that talking about eloping?" cried a masculine voice, and to Drewit's horror and dismay Mamie's father entered.

Poor Sam expected nothing but amazement on the spot, but to his astonishment Mr. Orme came to him with outstretched hands.

"Ahl my dear Mr. Drewit, I was wondering whether I should come across you. Mamie, my dear girl, won't you congratulate me? I old sweetheart?"

"What on?" murmured Sam weakly.

"Why haven't you heard, your grandfather is dead, and as you are next in succession you are now Sir Samuel Drewit?"

"Wh—what?"

"Well, I am a commoner, won in a common center at 20 to 1; your share is two hundred pounds that will make us square."

"I don't understand," said Sam.

"Sam, you are a gentleman, and I am a commoner."

"I am a gentleman, and you are a commoner."

"Sam, you are a gentleman, and I am a commoner."

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"Sam, you are a gentleman, and I am a commoner."

"Sam, you are a gentleman, and

BIG DISCOUNT

THIS MONTH, on all
WINTER FOOTWEAR

10 per cent. off all Winter Footwear for cash,
during the balance of this month. Now is your
chance to get a bargain at the lowest price in town.

Come while your size is in stock.

GEO. E. REYNOLDS,
SHOE KING.

P. S.—Butter and Eggs taken in exchange.

PAIN

Pain in the head—pain anywhere, has its cause.
Pain is congestion, pain is blood pressure—nothing
else usually. At least, so says Dr. Shoop, and to
prove it he has created a little pink tablet. That
tablet—called Dr. Shoop's Headache Tablets—
coaxes blood pressure away from pain centers.
Its effects charming, pleasingly delightful. Gently,
though safely, it surely equalizes the blood circu-
lation.

If you have a headache, it's blood pressure.
It's painful periods with women, same cause.
If you are sleepless, restless, nervous, it's blood
congestion—blood pressure. That surely is a
certainty, for Dr. Shoop's Headache Tablets stop
it in 20 minutes, and the tablets simply distribute
the unnatural blood pressure.

Bruise your finger, and doesn't it get red, and
swell, and pain you? Of course it does. It's con-
gestion, blood pressure. You'll find it where pain
is—always. It's simple Common Sense.

We sell at 25 cents, and cheerfully recommend

**Dr. Shoop's
Headache
Tablets**

MORTON & HAIGHT.

"There's a REEL
Foundation."



For our success in the Tailoring Business and that is careful attention to the smallest details in the simplest way. Not only do we build Suits and Overcoats but by their general stylish appearance are in grace of form, but we make them to LAST. We give each garment a permanent "life insurance" not usually found except in work of the highest price tailors. But our prices are probably the lowest for the quality.

We also keep a good line of Ready-made Overalls, Heavy Working Pants, Odd Vests and Heavy Pea-jackets. Call in and see us.

JOHN M. MCGEE,

Next door to H. Warren & Son's Hardware Store.

For Sale

The house and lot on Front Street, west, at present occupied by the undersigned. Apply to

N. B. WHITE.

Cool and Thoughtful.

"Yes," said the warden, "he was the coolest and most thoughtful convict who ever broke jail."

"You don't say?" exclaimed the visitor.

"Yes; he left behind him a note to the governor of the state beginning, 'I hope you will pardon me for the liberty I'm taking.'"

The Intention Was Good.

Governess—You're a naughty little girl, Christabel, to kick your cousin like that. Christabel—I didn't kick her. Governess—Oh, hush, dear! I saw you kick her several times. Christabel—I didn't. I missed her every time.—Punch.

Jumping at Conclusions.

"I see that the human ostrich is no more. He's the chap who swallowed nails, needles and pins. And he chewed glass too."

"I see. He chewed so much glass that he got a pain."

Value Received.

"It costs more to live than it did years ago," said the man who complains.

"Yes," answered the man who enjoys modern conveniences, "but it's worth more."—Exchange.

A BOLD PROJECT.

The Scheme by Which Malet Nearly Captured Paris in 1812.

A bold scheme was that engineered by Malet, a Frenchman. Malet had been a republican general, was ruined by the rise of Napoleon, took himself to plotting, was arrested and finally put in a madhouse. During the emperor's absence in Russia in 1812 Malet escaped one night from his prison, obtained a general's uniform and with an accomplice dressed as an aide-de-camp made his way to the prison of La Force, where the unsuspecting governor released on his command two other ex-republicans, Generals Laboile and Guidal, prisoners on a like charge to his own. Together they proceeded to a neighboring barracks, announced to the commandant that Napoleon was dead and that they were acting by the decree of the senate, ordered the troops to be paraded and dispatched bodies of men upon various duties. Some arrested Savary, the minister of police; others the police prefect. Another battalion seized the Hotel de Ville. Everybody obeyed Malet implicitly, even the prefect of the Seine, and he would undoubtedly have gained possession of Paris had he not been recognized by Laboile, chief of the military police, as an escaped prisoner. He was arrested after a scuffle, the plot was unraveled, and in due course Malet, with twenty-three of his abettors, was shot.

HOW WATER ACTS.

Its Expansion and Contraction and Its Solvent Powers.

Water contracts as it falls from the normal boiling point, 212 degrees, until it reaches 30 degrees. Below that degree it expands, and at 32 degrees, the freezing point, it will expand enough to burst pipes and vessels holding it.

When the pressure of the air is below normal, water boils at a lower temperature than 212 degrees. This is noticed before a rain, when the barometer shows by a falling mercury a decreased air pressure. This also explains why water boils away more rapidly, quickly or at a lower temperature in the mountains, where the pressure of the air is less than on the seacoast or in the valleys. If sugar or salt is added to water the temperature of the boiling point is raised a few degrees. As a rule, as water is heated, it will hold a greater amount of substance in solution. A familiar exception is the fact that ice water will dissolve twice as much lime as boiling water. At the other extreme boiling water will dissolve seventeen times as much saltwater as will cold water. But water varies in its solvent powers regardless of heat. One pound of water will hold two pounds of sugar in solution, but only two ounces of common salt.

Frankincense.

Frankincense is the purest of all incense. It is a gum resin from an Arabian terebinth. To obtain this a deep incision is made in the trunk and below it a narrow strip of bark peeled off. When the exudation has hardened, the incision is deepened. In about three months the resin has acquired a sufficient degree of consistency. It is gathered in large quantities and packed in goatskins. It was formerly believed that the trees which yielded frankincense were infested by winged serpents, and the only way to be rid of them and to get at the treasure was by burning gum styrax, an odoriferous balsam of aromatic smell. Frankincense was forbidden to be used for embalming, as it was sacred to sacrificial purposes. The Israelites were strictly prohibited from compounding it. Now it is used largely in Roman Catholic and high church ceremonies.

The Lay of the Hen.

Investigation of the capacity of hens to lay eggs results in the discovery that the egg production of hens decreases considerably after the age of four years. Thus a hen lays at the age of one year about 20 eggs; at the age of two years, about 120; at the age of three years, about 135; at the age of four years, about 115; at the age of five years, about 80; and at the age of six years, about 60. These figures go to show that hens should never be kept in the poultry yard more than four years, for after the lapse of this time they do not yield a proper return on the food they consume.

Great Value of Honey.

"Honey, one of the most nutritious and delicate of foods, should be eaten more than it is," writes a cooking expert. "Bought in the comb, it is bound to be adulterated and will keep one free from sore throat and bronchial troubles. I know number of ladies who use honey as a cosmetic. They apply it to the skin, rub it in well, then wash it off with hot water. The result is a finer complexion, a glowing color, a young, fresh look."

Reassured.

"Did you hear that noise? What can it be?" demanded the janitor of the fashionable apartment house.

His wife went out into the hall and returned. "It was nothing but a rat," she said.

"Ah," sighed the janitor, greatly relieved, "I thought it was a child."—Bobeman.

A Close Fourth.

"My wife thinks a good deal of me." "That's nice."

"Yes; next to the baby and the poodle and the rubber plant I'm all to the mustard with her."

I wish I was as sure of anything as Tom Macaulay is of everything.—Lord Melbourne.

MANNERS AT TABLE.

The Etiquette of Eating in the Seventeenth Century.

An account of hospitality in 1620 gives a good idea of the manner in which a country gentleman of the period lived. Dinner and supper were brought in by the servants with their lutes on, a cestom which is corroborated by Fynes Moryson, who says that, being at a knight's house who had many servants to attend him, they brought in the meats with their heads covered with blue caps. After washing their hands in a basin they sat down to dinner, and Sir James Fringe said grace. The viands seemed to have been plentiful and excellent—"big potage, long kale, bowe of white kale," which is cabbage; "brach soppe," powdered beef, roast and boiled mutton, a venison pie in form of an egg, goose. Then they had choice, cut and uncut, and apples. But the close of the feast was the most curiosities about it.

The tablecloth was removed, and on the table were put a towel the whole breadth of the table and half the length of it, a basin and ewer to wash, then a green carpet laid on, then one cup of beer set on the carpet, then a little long lawn serviter plaited over the corner of the table and a glass of hot water set down also on the table; then be there three boys to say grace—the first, the thanksgiving; the second, the Pater Noster; the third, prayer for a blessing of God's church. The good man of the house, his parents, kinfolk and the whole company then do drink hot waters, so as supper, then to bed, the cloths in Atlantic.

THE LAND OF ROMANCE.

Spain and the Peculiar Temperament of Its People.

If I were asked to sum up the dominant impression that the survival in Spain of the old world mediævalism makes, I should say that Spain is in the precise and specific sense of the word the home of romance. The special character of the Spanish temperament and of Spanish developments in literature and in art is marked by a quality, rising and sinking with the rise and fall of Gothic, which we call the romantic spirit—a mixture, that is, of the mysterious and grandiose with the crudely real, a mixture which to us today has the cunning fascination of art, but was really on both sides the natural outcome of the experiences and feelings of the men who created it. This romantic spirit was once the common possession of all Christendom, but the Spanish temperament peculiarly lent itself to the romantic attitude, and it is in Spain today that we may catch its final vanishing echoes. It is the church, always the most powerful stronghold of tradition among any people, which enables the stranger most vividly to realize how well the romantic spirit has been preserved in Spain. Notwithstanding invasions from without and revolutions from within, especially during the early years of the last century, Spain is still the country where the mediæval spirit of romantic devotion is most splendidly embodied and preserved.—Havelock Ellis in Atlantic.

Wishing
all
a Happy
New Year.

L. MEIKLEJOHN.

A Special Offer

THE BUSY MAN'S MAGAZINE

(The Cream of the World's Magazines reproduced for Busy People)

AND

THE NEWS-ARGUS

will be sent to any address, one year, for \$2.00

The Subscription price of the Magazine alone is \$2 per year.

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W. S. MARTIN,
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TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS,
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Write today for a free copy of our interesting books "Invention Help" and "How are you availed." We have extensive experience in the circuits of patent offices throughout the United States and Mexico. For free advice, **MANN & CURRIE**, Atlantic Building, Washington, D. C.

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NEATLY PRINTED IN THE BEST STYLE AT THE NEWS-ARGUS OFFICE.

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A handsomely illustrated weekly. **Larson**, circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year. Four numbers, \$1. Sold by all news dealers. **MANN & CURRIE**, 361 Broadway, New York

THE Stirling News-Argus

Is published every Thursday morning at the office of publication, North street, Stirling, first door north of Parker's drug store, by

JAMES CURRIE.

Subscription Price, \$1.00 per year.

If paid in advance, if not so paid, \$1.25 will be charged.

Correspondence is invited on all legitimate subjects, the real name of the writer to be unmasked in the editor in every case. This rule can have no effect.

ADVERTISING RATES.

For ordinary business advertisements:

Charge PER INCH per week.

Whole col. down to half col. 7c. 8c. 9c.

Half col. down to quarter col. 10c. 11c.

Quarter col. down to three inches 12c. 13c.

Advertisers are charged three months extra on above rates. If less than one month's space is taken, the advertiser is charged one month's extra on above rates.

These rates are to be paid to the ordinary business of the commercial houses, and for not less than one month will be held to include. Advertising in the **Stirling News-Argus**, **Private Advertisements**, **Classified Advertisements**, and **Individual Member**'s property to let or for sale, etc.

Two inches, \$10 per year; \$3 for six months; \$4 for three months; \$8 for two months; \$9 for one month. One-half inch, \$5 per year. Pro rata for time limited to six lines, \$4 per year. A column measured twelve inches.

Advertisments may be charged at the option of advertisers without extra charge.

Transient advertisements, 8c, per line first insertion.

Advertisments without space inserted in the **Stirling News-Argus**, 25c per line each subsequent insertion.

Advertisments without space inserted in the **Stirling News-Argus**, 25c per line each subsequent insertion.

Births, Marriages and Deaths inserted free.

Job Printing of every description eas-
ily done in neat and fashionable style, and on

short notice.

THE STIRLING NEWS-ARGUS.

11.00 PER ANNUNCIATION ADVANCE.
11.50 IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

STIRLING, HASTINGS COUNTY, ONT., THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1907.

Vol. XXVIII, No. 18.

The Store of Quality.

MAMMOTH CASH
CLEARING
SALE . . .
20
Per
Cent.
Off

Our whole stock of

Ready-to-wear Clothing

Men's Fine Furs

Ladies' Fine Furs

Winter Underwear

Top Shirts

Cardigan Jackets

Fancy Wool Knit Vests

Sweaters Caps

Gloves Mitts Mufflers

x x x

You can start to buy now.

This is 20 per cent. off Regular Prices

EXAMPLE—

Fur Coat, \$35.00—it may be worth \$40.00—but it is marked only \$35.00, 20 per cent. off, \$28.00 Cash and the coat is yours.

We could fill the paper with these examples but the newspaper man would not let us use the whole paper, so we invite you to come and see for yourselves at

FRED. T. WARD,
Headquarters for Men's Fine Ordered Clothing, Haberdashery, etc.

The Store of Satisfaction

GREAT CLEARING SALE
Before stock-taking will clear for Cash only

Flannelette Waists, 40 cts., were 50 cts.
Silk Blouses, \$3.00, were \$4.75 and \$5.00
" " \$1.98, were \$3.00
Cushion Tops, from 20 cts. up
Silk Cushion Tops, from 40 cts. up
6 good hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 25 cts.
2 good embroidered " 20 cts.
" " 25 cts.
Fascinators, 40 cts., were 50 cts.
Children's Bear Cloth Coats, \$1.50, cheap
Dress Goods, 20 and 25 cts., were 30, 40, 50 cts.
Cashmere Hose, 35 cts., were 40 cts.
Gloves, 20 per cent off
Men's and Ladies' Underwear, 20 per cent off
Men's Work Shirts, 35 cts., were 50 cts.
Hats any price Wings any price
Bisc Ostrich Feathers, half price
A lot of Ribbons cheap
Men's Ties, 2 for 25 cts
Men's Cardigan Jackets, from 75 cts. up
Overcoats at a loss
Lot of Ready-made Clothing at half price
Halifax Tweeds, 15 per cent off
Tiedowns, \$2.00, were \$2.50
Ladies' Fur-lined Cape, \$8.00, was \$12.00
Lot odd Corsets, 25 per cent off

C. F. STICKLE.

WATCHES . . .
FOR THE NEXT WEEK

We are going to sell Watches

AT REDUCED PRICES

In both Ladies' and Gents' sizes. We have a good assortment of reliable goods to choose from. A call solicited.

H. HADLEY,
Watchmaker, Jeweler & Optician.

Meeting of County Council

Andrew Kirk, of Hungerford, Warden
for 1907

The County Council met at Belleville on Tuesday afternoon. For the past ten years the Council has consisted of only 14 members, but now there are 30. The Clerk suggested that they pick out the most comfortable seats, but as there are only 32 seats in the room they had not much choice.

The Clerk called upon the Council to elect a Warden, and Mr. Stanley Vandervoort, of Sidney, seconded by Mr. James Best, of Bancroft, nominated Mr. Andrew Kirk, reeve of Hungerford, as Warden. As there were no other nominations Mr. Kirk was unanimously elected warden for 1907.

The new Warden took the solemn oath of office and in a few remarks after taking the coveted seat, said he did not have time to prepare a speech. For many years he had been a member of the County Council. He referred to the strange fact that there were just seven of the old members re-elected, but the strangest part of it all was that there was a representative from each of the seven divisions of the county. He told of the necessary improvements, which would have to be done in the county gaol during the coming year. He felt sure the session would be a pleasant, as well as a profitable one. He closed by stating that in Hastings county there were 400 miles of roads under their control and about 75 bridges. He was glad to know that every corner of the county was represented.

The Council adjourned until Wednesday morning at ten o'clock.

26,000 New Settlers for Canada

Under S. A. Auspices

As a successful immigration agency the Salvation Army has come into great prominence, and during the past four years about twenty thousand people have been directed to this country through the agency of this world-wide organization. Sixty per cent. of these have been placed in Ontario, 80 per cent. in the Northwest and the remainder in Quebec and the Maritime provinces.

Thirteen thousand persons came to Canada under the auspices of the Army last year, and were selected from a possible one hundred thousand applicants. These figures convince us of the fact that great discretion is used in the selection. During the coming season it is estimated that fully 25,000 persons will avail themselves of the Army's emigration facilities, and book passages to Canada. The entire accommodation of three steamers has been chartered for the season, besides all available accommodation on Dominion, Allan and C.P.R. steamship lines.

The majority of the new-comers will be available for engagement as farm laborers, teamsters, navvies, quarrymen, railway construction workers, factory and general laborers, and farmers and others desiring the services of same will do well to apply to BRIGADIER HOWELL, James and Albert Streets, Toronto, for application forms.

If house accommodation can be furnished, married men with growing families are specially recommended as being more permanent and stable. Farmers are recommended to apply for married men when possible.

Gold Mine at Bancroft

The Bancroft Times says: Reeve Best has a gang of men engaged in doing some development work in his mine in the village. Instead of being a copper prospect, a recent essay in Chicago gave \$9.80 in gold to the ton, and a small percentage of silver. Mr. Best had a flattering offer for the property from a Chicago firm, but he has decided to spend a little more money on it and find out what he really has got. There is at present a well-defined vein of ore five feet wide, which gives every indication of widening as it goes down.

Chas. Cochrane, who lives near Campbellford, has been fined \$20 for killing a cow moose out of season, and Patrick Anderson, hotelkeeper, of the same place, has been assessed a similar amount for illegal possession of the skin.

Bad Stomach Trouble Cured.

Having been sick for the past two years with a bad stomach trouble, I tried me a dose of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Biscuits. They did me so much good that I bought a bottle of them and have used twelve bottles in all. To-day I am well of a bad stomach trouble. Mrs. John Lowe, Cooper, Maine. These tablets are for sale by Morton & Haught.

Figures That Tell

the tale of success, strength and safety.

A new Canadian record accomplished in 4½ years:

Assets, over	• • • • •	\$25,000,000
Deposits, over	• • • • •	15,000,000
Capital, Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits, over	• • • • •	5,250,000

Your account—large or small—is invited.
Deposits of \$1.00 and upwards received in the Savings Department—Interest paid 4 times a year—

The Sovereign Bank of Canada.

STIRLING, HAVELOCK, MARMORA.

STIRLING BRANCH.

Madoc Junction Items.

Mrs. E. Bennett has returned home after spending a month in Toronto and Niagara Falls.

Miss Annie Tavelle, of Thurlow, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. W. S. Clarke.

Mrs. French is still ill at her mother's.

Mrs. J. Judy's, in Stirling.

Mr. A. Eggleton is preparing to move with his family to the Northwest, shortly.

Mrs. C. Drummond, of Madoc, is visiting friends here.

Our school is progressing well under the able management of the new teacher, Miss Weir.

Mrs. A. H. Seeley, of Stirling, spent a day this week with her mother, Mrs. J. R. Clarke.

Spring Brook.

(Received too late for last week's issue.)

Anniversary services on Jan. 27th.

Rev. Mr. Clarke, of Stirling, will preach in the morning and evening.

Tea-meeting to follow on Monday evening, Jan. 28th. Tea will be served in the L. O. F. hall.

The speakers of the evening are Revs. D. Balfour and W. G. Clarke, of Stirling, and A. L. Brown, of Marmora.

As there has always been a social on Tuesday evening for the young folks there will likely be one again this year.

Under the able management of the new president, Mr. T. J. Thompson, the Epworth League is growing in numbers.

At the last meeting Miss Ethel Thompson gave a splendid reading, dealing on Epworth League work.

This week Miss Knox is in charge; a temperance subject was chosen.

Olive Welch gave a reading on the same.

Mrs. Welch sang a solo, "Charity."

Rev. A. L. Brown was present to help make arrangements at the close for the coming tea-meeting.

Women's Institute met last month at Mrs. P. Welch's. They will meet at Mrs. Jas. Reid's, on January 30th.

Mrs. Wm. Reid, who has been ill for some time is able to be out.

Mr. H. Phillips is seriously ill.

A letter from Wallace Welch, with the United States army in the Phillipine Islands, says he is wading in mud sticky as glue. Surely the climate is the reverse to ours just now.

Wellman's Corners

The Forester's oyster supper held here on Friday, 18th inst., was a very enjoyable and very successful affair.

It was very largely attended as you will believe when I tell you that there were 6 large boilers of tea and coffee, 25 gallons of oysters and an innumerable quantity of pies, cakes, sandwiches, etc., consumed.

The entertainment after the supper was a unique and pleasant one.

Mr. Brown, chief organizer of the Order, and Mr. Morgan, of the Forester's Orphanage, were present and made eloquent and instructive addresses, interspersed with comical speeches and humorous anecdotes that kept the audience both interested and amused throughout.

Mr. M. Sine sang a couple of comic songs, and was vociferously encored, to which he good naturedly responded.

Mr. W. S. Dracup contributed several pieces on his gramophone.

The selections were well chosen, and the instrument an unusually fine one.

The choir also gave one or two good selections.

Miss Stewart and Mr. Eddie, of Seymour, gave a dialogue, as also did Miss William's, assisted by three young gentlemen, whose names your correspondent, unfortunately, did not learn.

The dialogues were by no means the least interesting part of a most pleasant evening.

Mr. Thrasher, of Stirling, ably occupied the chair.

The proceeds of the evening were announced to be \$95.

The meeting closed by singing the National Anthem.

We congratulate the members of the Order on their success.

Donald Gullett, son of Mrs. Wm. Gullett, is quite ill with an attack of Bright's disease.

Mr. and Mrs. Butler

Rupert are both ill, the former with asthma, the latter with la grippe.

Mrs. James Maybee is also quite sick, and

Mr. Somers, an old gentleman, is lying at the point of death, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Alex. Johnston, sr.

Mrs. Wm. Pounder is also quite ill.

Mr. Somers, of Ottawa, is here in attendance upon his father, who is ill.

Joseph A. Smith, the head of the Mormon church, and whose polygamous life has been proved in the United States courts, has just purchased the Cochrane ranch in Alberta, 70,000 acres of high arable land, paying for it nearly half a million dollars.

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Where shall I insure?

A : LITTLE : TALK

: RE :

GIGANTIC CASH SALE

ELL, the Gigantic Cash Sale is now under full swing and going ahead merrily enough. Saturday, opening day, was one of the stormiest of the season, but our sales registered high-water mark. Every day is a little better.

We are greatly pleased to find that the people are taking such a keen interest and appreciating our efforts to make this a record sale.

While we like to have the store crowded with busy buyers we strongly urge those who possibly can to come early. In the mornings you are sure of better attention and greater comfort.

If we please you tell others. If we don't please you tell us. For our aim is to give absolute satisfaction.

Look our big circular over again carefully and you cannot fail to find many prices so low that it will pay you to buy even for future need.

There has been phenomenal buying in Furs, Ready-made Clothing, Carpets, etc. How about a carpet, linoleum, a fur coat, a robe, a stylish fitting suit? Dress goods, too, have been moving rapidly. So kindly consider the matter carefully, which, if you do, we are sure you will make increased purchases.

This is the greatest sale in the history of Sterling Hall. Do not fail to reap the benefit of it.

Sale Closes
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23rd

W. R. MATHER

The Mutual Life, of Canada

The question is not

Shall I insure?

BUT

Where shall I insure?

The rigorous investigation into the affairs of the MUTUAL LIFE points the way. The Royal Insurance Commission found this Company

SOUND TO THE CORE

The Mutual Life's funds are invested only in gilt-edged securities—First Mortgages, Municipal Debentures, First Mortgage Bonds. Not a dollar in stocks. Not a dollar in speculative sources.

Write for our booklet and last report, with list of investments.

S. BURROWS,

General Agent, BELLEVILLE.

Agents wanted.

For Sale

1 Horse, 1 rubber-tired Buggy, nearly new, 1 open Buggy, 1 Body board, 1 Wagon, 2 Cutters, 1 pair Musk Ox Robes, 2 Double-blade Harness, one nearly new. I set double plow Harness, 1 Cow, 6 Spray Pumps. For further particulars apply to MRS. H. S. FERGUSON.

MEAT SHOP

Under new management. The business formerly carried on by A. H. SEELEY, is now changed to

SEELEY & HATTON

We are prepared to supply the public with first-class Meats of all kinds at low cash prices.

SEELEY & HATTON.

FARM FOR SALE

Part of Lot 15 in the 1st Con. of Rawdon, containing 138 acres, about 100 acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation. A first class barn 70 x 40 with stone base ment. A good garden house and young orchard. The place is well watered, a never-failing creek running across the farm. For terms and further particulars apply to

W. S. MARTIN, Stirling.

Farm for Sale.

First class Dairy farm, partly situated in the Village of Stirling. Particulars from

DR. POTTS, Stirling.

SOME VERY HARD LINES

UNITED STATES' WEALTH

ROBERT BURNS' MISSION

BRITISH MEDICAL REVIEW

THE GREEK PRIESTHOOD

IN MERRY OLD ENGLAND

SITUATIONS LOST FOR STRANGE REASONS.

Does the Use of Scent Justify Dismissal?—Discharged for Parting Hair in the Middle.

A short time ago the newspapers recorded the fact that a girl shop-assistant in Berlin had been summarily dismissed from her employment because she used a scent to which, it was alleged, some customers had taken exception.

At first sight this seems very harsh and unjust treatment, but it should be looked at from the standpoint of the employer as well as of the employee. His customers must, naturally, be his first consideration, for it goes without saying that without them his business would vanish. In that event it would not be one, but the whole staff of assistants, who would suffer, as well as the employer himself.

The court before whom the discharged assistant summoned her late employer must have had these considerations in mind, because it was held that assistants could only use whatever scent they liked so long as it was unobjectionable to fellow-workers and regular customers.

PARTED HIS HAIR IN THE MIDDLE.

Some time ago there was a great deal of commotion over the action of a certain school authority in dismissing a teacher for wearing an engagement ring during school hours, after she had been repeatedly asked not to wear jewellery of any kind.

Most people will agree that this was very hard lines; nevertheless, the teacher would have lost nothing by paying regard to her employers' wishes. Her engagement would have been no less happy and her ring would have been no less lustre when she had it on her finger.

A certain New York man felt very much aggrieved when his employer dismissed him the other day for starting to part his hair in the middle. He was a clerk in a lawyer's office in that city and he was led to adopt the fatal middle parting because his sweetheart told him it improved his appearance wonderfully.

But he reckoned without his employer, who wanted to know the why and wherefore of the new style. The young man somewhat rudely replied that it had nothing to do with the office, and, anyway, he had only started to part his hair in the manner in which his employer had always parted his.

A FRINGE THAT LOST A SITUATION.

Quite calmly the latter observed that it showed a lack of originality, and he did not want any imitative creatures in his office, as they were in no wise flattering to him. Very foolishly the clerk refused to part with his middle parting, so another kind of parting ensued.

The experience of a chemist in Omaha, Nebraska, was somewhat similar, and he dismissed all his assistants and advertised for a new staff, stipulating that "only those who part their hair on the side need apply."

In explanation of this curious condition he said: "Hair parted in the middle usually goes with cigarettes, red waistcoats, and a great faculty of posing and keeping dressed up. I want men to work. Since I inserted the advertisement I have had applications from twenty sensible-looking clerks. All of them had their hair parted on the side, but one. He was baldheaded."

It was a question of hair, too, that parted a Liverpool waitress and her employer. One of the conditions of her engagement was that she should never wear a fringe; but, forgetful of this, she put in an appearance one morning with her features set off to advantage by the forbidden arrangement of her hair.

A CHANGE OF NAME.

Now, plainness in attire and general "get up" had always been the chief characteristic of waitresses at this establishment; and small wonder that the proprietor eyed this daring violation of a well-known rule askance. He demanded to know the reason for it, and, on being told that it was no concern of his, he dismissed the girl on the spot.

In doing this he acted quite within his rights, for the waitress had not only broken her contract, but had set at defiance a rule which she had obeyed without demur for three or four years.

Besides, no employer could reasonably be expected to abandon at the whim of an assistant, who could easily be replaced, the most cherished tradition of his establishment, which had been observed in the time of his father, and in the old time before him.

Some time ago a change of name led to a change of situation in the case of a druggist's assistant in Manchester. The name which he had hitherto borne, and to which he had been born, having been brought into disrepute by a distant kinsman, he made up his mind to abandon it for ever.

Feeling that such a step would probably do more harm than good, and having a valid objection to all aliases as belonging to the criminal classes, his employer endeavored to dissuade him from changing his name; but all to no purpose. Then he intimated that a change of name would be followed by a change of man as it subsequently was.—Pearson's Weekly.

CONTENTMENT.

In summer, when 'tis very warm And all the folks complaining go, It's then I like the winter time. Brave winter with its ice and snow.

And when the blustering blizzards rave And it is cold us cold can be, The very hottest summer day Is not one whit too warm for me.

In spring I like the bracing fall. In autumn love the gentle spring. So you see, the whole year round I'm satisfied with everything.

NOW OVER ONE HUNDRED BILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

Exceeds That of Britain and Russia Together — Estimate of a Washington Expert.

In various ways during the last few years the public press as well as our statesmen, economists and business men have been calling attention to the marvelous resources of this nation and the wonderful development of the same in the last half century, writes L. G. Powers, chief statistician, Bureau of Census, Washington. Nothing, however, has been written or spoken which sets forth that magnitude and growth more graphically than the estimates of national wealth recently published by the United States Bureau of the Census, says the New York Herald. Those estimates were for the years 1900 and 1904. For the former year they assign to continental United States—which is the United States exclusive of Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Philippines—a valuation of \$88,517,306,775; for 1904 the estimate was \$107,104,311,917. The magnitude of this wealth may be measured by comparing it with that of a number of other countries.

RUSSIA AND BRITAIN.

For such comparisons the figures for 1900 must be employed, since the latest estimates of European national wealth—those of Muham—are for 1896. In that year the wealth of Great Britain was estimated at \$57,453,893,000, and of Russia as \$31,267,262,500. The total for the two was \$88,721,161,500, which is practically identical with the estimates for the United States in 1900. All known facts tell of greater wealth accumulated in the United States since the years mentioned than in the countries named.

Hence it is safe to assume that the wealth of the United States differs but little from that of Great Britain and Russia combined and is slightly in excess. In like manner the property of the United States at the present time is doubtless slightly in excess of the combined wealth of the richest nations of Continental Europe—France, with an estimated valuation in 1896 of \$47,156,355,000, and Germany, with \$39,185,058,000—total of \$86,841,43,000.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

The remaining countries of Europe may be grouped together. Those for which we have estimates give an aggregate of \$73,783,505,500, as follows: Austria, \$21,057,648,000; Italy, \$15,378,140,000; Spain, \$11,582,270,000; Portugal, \$2,000,131,500; Sweden and Norway, \$84,535,000; Denmark, \$2,464,499,000; Holland, \$4,282,520,000; Belgium, \$4,808,102,000; Switzerland, \$2,394,318,000; the Danubian States, \$4,993,029,000, and Greece, \$1,080,363,000. No estimates are given of Turkey or Hungary, but allowing a liberal estimate for these countries it is found that the wealth of the United States is as great, if not greater, than all these lesser countries of Europe and that it is at least one-third as great as that of all Europe.

GROWTH OF WEALTH.

The first census estimate of our national wealth was made in 1850, when privately owned wealth was given a valuation of \$7,135,780,228. In the next fifty-four years that wealth increased to more than fifteen times its earlier proportion, while the population increased only a little more than three times. The year 1850 marks practically the beginning of the wonderful development of American manufacturers and the American railroad system, the opening of the mines on a great scale, or, in other words, it marks the birth of the new era which changed the United States from an agricultural nation, with little wealth, to one with diversified industries, and with great and growing wealth. Since that time wealth has accumulated, excepting for the period of the civil war, with a wonderful approach to uniformity. From 1850 to 1860, according to the census estimates, each year added to our national wealth an amount equal to \$3,03 for each man. The same fact may be expressed in terms of the family, which is the working social unit. Thus, the figures above recorded indicate that for the ten years preceding the civil war the additions to our national wealth averaged \$180 for each family, whose number averaged 5.6 in 1850, 5.3 in 1860, and 5.45 for the period.

LATER FIGURES.

In the four years, 1900 to 1904, the estimates of census recorded an increase in our wealth of \$18,586,905,142 or as much as the estimated total national wealth of Italy and Portugal, of Spain, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, or of Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Greece and the Danubian States. From 1850 to 1905 the wealth of the United States, according to the estimates for the years 1850 to 1905, increased, \$82,067,120,720, or as much as the national wealth of the United States in 1850, and more than the existing wealth of any European nation with the exception of Great Britain and France.

CHIEF ENGINEER'S RECORD.

The late Mr. T. W. Sewell, chief engineer of the SS. Oceanie, of the White Star Line, was for 34 years in the service of that company, and covered mileage running into seven figures. In 388 voyages he travelled 2,228,973 miles, thus voyages being made in some of the longest distances in the world. His greatest number of voyages were made in the Atlantic, in which steamer he crossed the Atlantic 130 times, covering 811,732 miles.

On the Majestic he made 120 voyages, covering nearly 350,000 miles. On board a number of other steamers belonging to the White Star Line Mr. Sewell made over 100 trips, sailing in these more than 500,000 miles. (Loud cheers.)

GOLD FOUND IN ENGLAND.

Reported that a Secret Find Has Been Made.

For some time past rumors have been afloat as to the discovery of a gold field in England within ten miles of London. It has been stated in whispers that the reef is thirty-one miles long, and presents the same characteristics as a Rand reef.

It is now possible to state, however, that a syndicate exists which firmly believes in the discovery, and a press representative on Wednesday managed to find the chairman, who is a gentleman of good standing in London.

The policy of the directors of the syndicate, the chairman explained, is to keep the whereabouts of the reef secret until options over all the land are acquired, and then to invite experts and press representatives to examine the field for themselves.

Samples taken from the reef, he explained, have been submitted to an expert, who, in ignorance of their true source, pronounced them as probably having been obtained from the Rand.

TRYING TO PRESERVE THE AULD BRIG O' AYR.

Lord Roseberry Pleads for Preservation of Bridge Made Famous by "Robbie."

Within the Banqueting Hall of Glasgow Municipal Buildings recently a meeting was held in furtherance of the scheme for preserving the Auld Brig o' Ayr. The chief speaker was the Earl of Roseberry.

Lord Roseberry said he had come to Glasgow on many previous occasions, and in many different characters, but he never before came in the character of what their poet whom they were thinking of that day would have called "A Jolly Beggar." He was a jolly beggar that day—(cheers)—at least as jolly as he could be under the circumstances, because the avocation of a beggar was not very congenial to himself for want of practice. (Laughter.)

Well, he had begged in Edinburgh. He appealed to the old "Chuckle Rector," Burns called Edinburgh. He hoped the old Chuckle was going to lay some eggs. What he was going to lay on that day was a certain sum of money to get within a very limited time to pay what was not merely the subject of one of Burns' famous poems, but also an object of national antiquarian interest. It was very desirable to save the Auld Brig. He regarded that as absolutely necessary; otherwise, suppose they failed to find the sum, they might have the Auld Brig purchased by some great American multi-millionaire, who would have all the stones numbered and have them again built together in his back yard at Chicago.

NOMENCLATURE OF DISEASE.

With this reservation, the following quotations from the Lancet's review will doubtless be found of general interest:

The special committee of the Royal College of Physicians of London appointed in 1902 to revise the nomenclature of diseases has now concluded its labors and comes of the work have been distributed. The registration of classification of the causes of fatal diseases are carried out with ever-increasing efficiency at Somerset House, and we doubt not that the publication of a new authorized nomenclature will be welcomed by the Registrar-General and his medical adviser as an invaluable aid in their work.

STONE OF DESTINY.

The real feeling he had at heart in this matter was to avert that stain from Scotland, and from the Scottish escutcheon, which he thought would be absolutely indelible. They had not many monuments in Scotland. Their principal stone monument was the Coronation Chair in England. (Laughter.) The Stone of Destiny was a stone associated no doubt with many tragic and interesting traditions, but he was not so sure that the Stone of Destiny itself was so interesting as this Auld Brig of Ayreshires—and if they allowed that brig to be destroyed—if they allowed it to be replaced by a structure, however valuable and however interesting, and however commodious that new structure might be, he did not think that they should be able to hold up their heads again.

WHAT BURNS DID.

Did they ever realize what Burns did for Scotland? Did they realize how completely he transformed our national life and our national character? It was perfectly true that the great rival magician, Sir Walter Scott, did in a sense more for Scotland than even Burns did, because he enveloped the whole country in a haze of romance which could not die away; but Scott had never dwelt in the hearts of the Scottish people as Burns had done. His birthday at this moment was celebrated in few centres, whereas the natal anniversary of Burns was a subject of festival wherever the sun shone throughout the whole civilized world. (Cheers.) There was no birthday of any dead man, perhaps there was no birthday of any living man, the King included—which was so universally commemorated as the birthday of Burns; and why was that? Because he was a man. (Cheers.) He was, besides, a genius, flesh of our flesh, blood of our blood, and bone of our bone. (Cheers.) He spoke the accent of Scotland magnificently. He spoke rarely in the classical phrasology of England, but in the language and dialect of Scotland, and therefore to them he was a Scotch representative man. (Cheers.)

PICTURE OF BURNS.

Come through the train to Glasgow he made the couplet—

Dear Burns Scotland wept with annual pangs, But would not save the sacred stones he sang.

SUPPLY OF MOTHERHOOD.

The continuous decline in the productivity of the population of these islands is a subject which attracts a considerable amount of attention and has recently been brought very forcibly before the profession by the publication of two striking articles by Mr. Sidney Webb on "Physical Degeneracy or Race-Suicide."

He believes that the production of large families would be promoted by the furnishing of free attendance by the mothers, the feeding of the infant or the mother gratuitously when necessary, and the promotion of such measures as those ensuring free meals for school children, and further assistance even to the extent of tax-supported higher schools for their better education.

In this manner he would attempt to endow motherhood and to promote the birth of a larger number of children. Mr. Webb has done good in again calling attention to the matter of great interest to all and especially to medical men.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

When we reflect upon the hopeless ignorance and indifference which not infrequently obtain with local authorities in the matter of the public health, and the absurdly small pay at which the services of sanitary officers in rural districts are valued, we begin to appreciate what an enormous leeway has to make up before even county councils—the most hopeful of our local administrative bodies—can get to take a proper view of their public health possibilities and be placed in position enabling them better to fulfil their functions.

HEALTH IN SCHOOLS.

By the medical inspection of school children, and by the education of the older of the children in the elements of beautiful living, there is held out, in our view, the best prospect of a general amelioration of the public health.

If the children can be encouraged to appreciate fresh air, light, and cleanliness, and if the older girls are made to understand what the values of regular nutrition of the consumer articles of food, there will be laid the foundation upon which a great superstructure of public health will commence to rise itself when the older girls become wives and mothers, and the boys fathers and electors.

WASTED YEARS.

And Russia has spent its years—the years in which it should have worked out freedom for its people, prosperity for its people, hope for its people, health and life, and happiness for its people—these years have been wasted in kissing ikons and standing before them in attitude of prayer, and in bowing heads down to the very dust of the floor.

And the priests have charged a toll. They bless a shop before it is opened and then get drunk upon the wine and vodka provided by the proprietor. They bless an engaged couple, taking care to visit the home of each of the parties, because that means two drinks instead of one.

They will bless anybody at a price, and they curse anybody who will not be blessed. And it is their influence—the influence of these drunkards—that has for years, for centuries, and which might for all time have, prevented people from thinking for themselves.

MATRICIDE LED LIFE LIKE CAIN.

Unable to Endure It Longer He Gives Himself Up.

A pathetic drama was enacted at the Berlin (Germany) police headquarters the other night when the dejected and half-frozen figure of a man wandered in and asked to be taken into custody for the murder of his mother eleven months ago.

When the police had satisfied themselves that they were not dealing with a lunatic or a drunkard, they listened to the man's story, and reached the conclusion that he is really a patient.

The conscience-stricken youth, who could find no peace for his soul until he had made his awful confession, is a man who was for 25 years a soldier. He declares that he poisoned his mother with carbolic acid on the night of January 24 of last year, and the coroner's record shows that a woman was actually found dead that day from unknown causes.

Since then the son declares, he has wondered pretty much all over Europe, leaving the life of an itinerant workingman but never able to remain long in one place, because of the guilt gnawing at his heart. For three weeks he walked the streets of Berlin, day and night, in search of employment, and at the end of a rackling battle with his conscience irretrievably.

His mother's body will be exhumed in order to verify the prisoner's story.

A FAIR EXCHANGE.

"Johnnie, did you take your cough medicine regularly in school, as I told you?"

"No, 'm; Johnny Babbis liked it, an' he gimme an apple for it."

On the arrival of the East Coast Express at Aberdeen from London recently, it was found that R. D. Leslie, aged 60, an advocate, had died in a sleeping compartment.

WHAT DOCTORS AND SURGEONS HAVE DONE IN 1906.

Notable Record of Events Which Shows Progress of Medical Science.

Nearly fifty pages of the last issue of the Lancet are devoted to the review of the outstanding medical events of the past twelve months. It is a noble record, from which we can make but a few extracts, altogether inadequate in themselves to represent the progress of medical science during 1906. Lancey finds the task becoming more and more difficult, it observes—

"Year by year, as medical science enforces her boundaries, it becomes more impossible within the scope of one article even to mention the facts and developments which rightly fall under the comprehensive title of the Annals of Medicine."

"NOMENCLATURE OF DISEASE."

With this reservation, the following quotations from the Lancet's review will doubtless be found of general interest:

The special committee of the Royal College of Physicians of London appointed in 1902 to revise the nomenclature of diseases has now concluded its labors and comes of the work have been distributed. The registration of classification of the causes of fatal diseases are carried out with ever-increasing efficiency at Somerset House, and we doubt not that the publication of a new authorized nomenclature will be welcomed by the Registrar-General and his medical adviser as an invaluable aid in their work.

BEAUTIFUL AND BARBAROUS.

Inside are candles and lamps, and jewels worth millions—wonderful pictures which represent the art of a courtly, diamonds that would save a bankrupt State, masses of silver, masses of gold, and wonderful piles of marble that the gods themselves could not have raised.

The eye becomes sick with admiration, and the stomach almost revolts at the thought of so much glory. It is all so beautiful, and yet all so barbarous.

Right in the middle of the wonderful dome is another huge scaffolding, two or three workmen are pretending to do something.

They are doing something. They are bolstering up the idea that St. Isaac's is not yet finished.

Priests know that the moment the wonderful pile has reached its completion the superstitious Russian, who believes anything, will believe the annihilation of the Romanoffs to be only a matter of weeks.

PRIESTS MAKE FORTUNES.

The Greeks priesthood, sensual and brutal and drunken as they are, do not merely share with the savage Cossacks the glory of being the backbone of the autocracy. Incidentally, they make a little bit for themselves.

In the Kazan Cathedral, which is situated about a mile from St. Isaac's and which occupies much the same position to it, as Westminster Abbey does to St. Paul's there are enough precious stones to pay a nation's debts.

Jewels are everywhere. On the ikons with which the walls are covered, are rubies as large as pigeons' eggs, and pearls which reflect all the colors of a dove's wing. Fools have given them and the priests have made fortunes by actually charging commission upon the gifts.

And then the smaller ikons, which have been made sacred by a motion from the figures of a drunken priest. They stand at every corner of every street, in every theatre, at every station, in every theatre, at every station, and in every public house.

WASTED YEARS.

And Russia has spent its years—the years in which it should have worked out freedom for its people, prosperity for its people, hope for its people, health and life, and happiness for its people—these years have been wasted in kissing ikons and standing before them in attitude of prayer.

The directors of the British South African Company have appointed Mr. Rochefort Maguire vice-president of the company, in place of the late Alfred Egg.

Eggs were a perfect food, but the shells should be eaten to get the full food value, said Dr. Redmond, addressing the Hulme Healthy Homes Society in Manchester.

Last year's shipbuilding returns for the United Kingdom, which are nearly complete, show an aggregate output of about 2,000,000 tons, against 1,825,000 tons last year.

At the Staffordshire Assizes last month W. H. Heath, basket maker, who stole three horses and shockingly maimed one of them, causing its death, was sent to six years' penal servitude.

The Lord Chancellor has added the names of Councillor E. Vaughan (the mayor) and G. Foster Clark, a manufacturer, to the Commission of the Peace for Staffordshire.

The championship at the show of the Midland Counties branch of the National Cat Club was won at Birmingham by Miss Moore, of Sheffield, and Lady Davies took a first prize.

Lord Kinmel laid a stone in the new buildings which are being erected by the Leeds Y. M. C. A. at a cost of nearly £50,000. The Bishop of Ripon afterwards delivered an address.

The portrait which was presented to the Right Hon. J. E. Ellis M.P., recently by the Bushcill Liberals, has been sent to Scalby, Mr. Ellis' pretty little Yorkshire seat near Scarborough.

Mrs. Lily Merrell, who pluckily went to the assistance of a policeman in a struggle with a burglar at Bath, has been presented with a purse of money from the police force.

Negotiations are in progress at

DARE HE?

OR, A SAD LIFE STORY

CHAPTER XVII.

It is past seven o'clock by the time the party breaks up at the Anglo-American, and the dusk is gathering even upon the red west that, in the upper sky is insensibly melted into that strange faint green that speaks, in so plain a language, of past and future fine weather.

"Are you coming to look in upon us to-night?" asks Amelie, with a rather wistful diffidence, as her lover holds out his hand in farewell to her.

He hesitates. In his own mind he had planned another disposition of his evening hours to that suggested by her.

"What do you advise?" he asks, shall you spend the evening in the usual way?"

"I suppose so," she answers. "I suppose we shall read aloud; you know father likes to make our evenings as like our home ones as possible, and Sybil—"

"Then it is no use my coming," interrupts he hastily. "I should have no good of you;" then, seeing her face fall at his alacrity in seeing a pretence for escape, he adds, "but, of course, if you wish it dear—if it would give you any satisfaction—"

"But it would not," cries she precipitately, anxious as usual to be, if possible, beforehand with his lightest wish; "when you are by, I always lose my place"—laughing tremulously—"and father scolds me!... you had far better not come. I must not be greedy"—in a lower key, "I had quite half an hour, nearly three quarters, of you this afternoon."

Without trusting herself to any further speech, she disappears, and he, with a sigh, that is only half of relief, turns away from the hotel door, and, after a moment's hesitation, a moment's glance at the suave darkening sky, and another at his watch, begins to walk briskly—not in the direction of the Minerva. It is really not late, not much beyond canonical calling hours, and he is almost sure that they dine at eight. His face is set in the direction of the Piazza d'Azeglio, as he addresses these caressing remarks to himself. This is no case of self-indulgence or even of friendly civility. It is a question of common humanity. Why should he leave them to endure their suspense for a whole night longer than they need, merely to save himself the trouble of a walk beneath the darkly splendid sky-arch, through the cheerful streets, still full of leisurely foot passengers, of the sound of cracking whips and rolling carriages?

He reaches No. 12, Bis, and finds the porter's wife sitting at the door of her lodge, and smiling at him with all her white teeth, as if she knew that he had come on some pleasant errand. He climbs the naked stone stairs, and rings the bell. It is answered by Annunziata, who, smiling, too, as if she were saying something very agreeable, conveys to him that the signora and the signorina are out.

The intelligence baffles him, as he had not at all expected it. Probably his disconcernment is written not illegibly on his features as Annunziata begins at once to inform him that the signores are gone to drive in the Cascine, and that she expects them back every moment. It is a good while before he quite masters her glib explanation, his Italian being still at that stage when if the carpe-phry-book question does not receive exactly the phraso-book answer, the questioner is at fault. But the smiling invitation of the amiable ugly face, and the hospitably open door—so different a reception from what the old bulldog of an English nurse would have accorded him—need no interpreter. After a moment's hesitation he enters. He will wait for them.

It is not until he has been left alone for a quarter of an hour in the little salon, that he has time to ask himself nervously whether the amount of his acquaintance with them, or the importance of the tidings he brings, justifies his thus thrusting himself upon their evening privacy. The Bible—since they have obviously only one sitting-room—is spread for their simple supper—a coarse white cloth, a wicker-covered bottle of rough Chianti wine, and a copper pot full of delicately odorous Fressias. He wanders restlessly about the room, looking at the photographs.

Tom—can it be Tom?—with a moustache, Charles with a beard and a bowie-knife, Rose dandling her baby, Miriam hanging over her husband—all his little playfellows! How far the wave of time has rolled them away from him! He strolls to the window whence, at sunset, the green shutters have been thrown back, and stares out at the Piazza garden, where the twilight is taking all the color out of the Judas flowers, thence to the piano upon which Schubert's "trocken Blumen" stands open. Absently he repeats aloud the song's joyous words:

"Der Lenz wird kommen, der Winter ist aus!"

Is her "Winter aus?" Judging by the look in her eyes it has been a long and cruel one. If he wishes to put the question to her, she comes in just in time to answer it—enters lugubriously, as one does, clutching a bottle from the sudden-grade humpback after the soft feathered dusk. She is evidently unprepared to find any one in the room, gives a frightened jump when she sees a man's figure approaching her. Even when she recognizes him the scared look lingers. It is clear that in her sad experience surprises have been always synonymous with bad news. The white apprehension written on her small face makes him so cordially repent of his intrusion, that his explanation of his presence is at first perfectly unintelligible.

"When you look so kind and interested," she cries impulsively, sitting up in her chair, with a transparent little hand on each arm of it. "I feel a fraud." She stops.

"I look interested because I feel interested," returns he doggedly; "fraud or

not but" (in a distressed voice) "do not, even in joke, call yourself ugly names—fraud or not, you cannot hinder me."

"Do not be interested in me," says she, in her plaintive cooing voice, "we are very bad people to get interested in, we are not repaying people to be interested in. I think—that perhaps" (slowly and dreamily) "under other circumstances we might have been pleasant enough. Mummy has naturally excellent spirits, and so have I; it does not take much to make us happy, and even now I often feel like poor little Prince Arthur—

"By my Christendom, So I were out of prison and kept sheep, I should be as merry as the day is long."

But then, sighing profoundly, "the moment that we begin to feel a little cheerful, something comes and knocks us down again."

There is such a blank hopelessness in the tone with which she pronounces the last words, and in her most total ignorance of the origin of her despair, that it is so impossible to put his compassion into fit words, that he can think of nothing better than to pull his chair two inches nearer her, to assure her by his dumb protest of how little inclined he is to accept her warning.

"Are you sure that he is really gone-going, I mean," she asks, in an excited low voice, "going to-morrow morning as you say? Oh, I wish it were to-morrow morning! But perhaps when to-morrow morning comes, we will have changed his mind. Was he quite, quite sure about it?"

"He said he was going to-morrow morning," replies Jim, repeating Cecilia's quotation from her new friend's conversation with conscientious exactness; "that it was not worth while to change his hotel, as he was leaving Florence to-morrow morning."

"He will not go," she says, shaking her head with restless dejection; "nobody but he would be loth to leave this heavenly place"—glancing out affectionately through the open window, even at that commanding and now almost night-shaded Piazza garden—"we shall find that he is not gone after all."

"Nothing will be easier to ascertain than that fact," says Burgoyne, eagerly catching at so easy an opportunity for help and service; "now that I know which is his hotel, I can inquire there to-morrow morning, and bring you word at once."

"Could you, would you?" cries she, life and light springing back into her dejected eyes at his proposal; "but no, with an accent of remorse, "why should you? Why should we keep you running upon our errands? What right have we to take up your time?"

"My time," repeats he ironically. "I am like the German Prince mentioned by Heine, who spent his leisure hours—hours of which he had twenty-four every day—in—"

"But if we do not rob you," interrups Elizabeth, looking at him in some surprise, "we rob Miss—Miss Wilson. What will she say to us?"

"She will be only too glad," replies he stiffly, a douche of cold water thrown on his foolish heart by the little hesitation which had preceded her pronunciation of Amelia's name, showing that her interest in him had not had keenness enough even to induce her to master his betrothed's appellation.

"Will she?" rejoins Elizabeth, quite ignorant of having given offence, and with her eyes fixed rather wistfully upon his. "How good of her! and how unlike most very happy people! Happy people are generally rather exacting; but she looks good. She has a dear face!"

He is silent. To hear the one woman's innocent and unconscious encomiums of the other fills him with an emotion that lies his never ready tongue. She mistakes the cause of his muteness.

"I am afraid I have vexed you," she says, sweetly and humbly. "I had no business to praise her to you; it was like praising a person to himself; but do not be angry with me—I did not mean to be impudent!"

One small fragile hand is hanging over the arm of her hard lodging-house arm-chair, and before he has an idea of what his own intentions are, it is lying without any asking of its consent, in his.

(To be continued).

TRUANT OFFICER ANNOYS KING.

Orders Royal Grandchildren to Be Sent to School.

The Duke of Fife and the Princess Royal live in a very quiet and homely fashion when they are at their residence at Chichester Terrace, in Brighton. Their two children go for daily walks with their governess and, being very simply but neatly dressed, cannot be distinguished from other bairns of less exalted parentage.

They were out as usual one morning last week, when a very officious school inspector, whose duty it was to see that no youngsters escaped the clutches of the English grandmothers' education law, approached the two children and asked them what school they attended.

On being informed that they were being educated at home, he inquired by whom, whereupon the German governess who was with them said that she was teaching them.

"You are teaching them, indeed?" repeated the overzealous officer of education. "Why, you can't even speak English properly."

Shortly after the Duke of Fife was served with a notice requiring due reasons to be given why his children were not at school. The matter was referred to King Edward, and shortly after a sharp letter was received at the Education Office from Lord Knollys.

The old soldier had been telling his nephews terrible stories of battle, and had listened spellbound for an hour. Then said the lad: "I suppose, uncle, that you never ran away from me, did you?" The old man thought a great deal before he answered. "I don't know," he said, "but I think you'll find out that it's never easy to run away from danger—no matter what; but you will probably meet with occasions when you'll see what a grand thing it is to right-about-face and charge in the opposite direction as fast as you can go."

ON THE FARM.

UNIFORM MILK SUPPLY.

Great progress has been made in our knowledge of the dairy cow as a milk producer, and in the methods that should be used in handling the cow, in order that the greatest profit may be derived from her feeding and care, writes Dr. E. B. Voorhees. The dairy cow is a machine. In the sense that the amount of milk depends very largely upon the amount and kind of food consumed, but in her care and handling regard must be had to the fact that she is an animate machine; she possesses individuality and other characteristics, which must be reckoned with, in addition to her treatment as a machine, and of the many facts that have been established in reference to the successful handling of a dairy, no one is more important than the fact that the cow must be treated so as to encourage her to maintain a normal flow of milk, that is, as much as she is capable of during her entire period of lactation. This requires constant care and watchfulness both of her needs, in reference to food, and the conditions which make for her comfort and health.

With the practice commonly adopted at this point has not been sufficiently emphasized. In other words, provision has not always been made to meet these requirements. For example, under the conditions that obtain in general farm practice, where a dairy is a part of the business of the farmer, there are two periods at least in the year when the animals do not receive such treatment as to encourage them to make a normal quantity of milk. The first occurs in spring, between winter feeding and pasture, a sort of "between-times" period, which is very important to provide for, and the other is in the fall between the period of pasture and of housing in winter.

In many cases the owner does not regard it as of importance to make special provision for those, in a way, critical periods. It very often happens that the two or three weeks before the usual time for pasture, the animals are

INSUFFICIENTLY FED.

The forage on hand has run low, hence the animals are turned upon the pastures before they are properly matured, and enough food is not obtained of the right kind to maintain the milk flow, and very often, in addition to this, the animals are allowed to run down in flesh.

In the fall it very often happens that pastures fall short, are frozen, dried out and poor, and yet no provision is made for supplementary food or extra care at this period, in order that the animals may have a full supply of food. Besides, they are frequently left in the fields on cold, damp frosty nights with the consequent additional reduction in the flow of milk. Now, when these things occur, two things happen: First, the vitality of the animals is reduced; and second, and as a consequence, the milk flow is not only reduced, but because of the loss of vitality, it requires much more feed, proportionately, to bring them back to their normal flow than it would have required to maintain them if care were taken to provide supplementary food and to give extra care.

The arguments used in support of this old method, if any occur to the farmer, are that it is a short period anyway, and it will make but little difference if they are not properly cared for for a few days. This is false reasoning and results in reducing the net income from the product of the cow without materially reducing the cost of maintenance. The difficulties which seem to be in the way of maintaining the flow of milk during these periods are not serious, but require mainly that foresight should be used.

In the spring this "between period" which results in a decrease in the flow of milk, may be overcome by a little larger use of fine feeds, if sufficient feeds are not available, or if roughage has been reduced, and the injury that may be caused by the use of pastures before they are fully matured may be very readily met by the use of supplementary crops, such as rye, which are generally ready for feeding by May 1.

In the fall, the shortage of food for this period may be supplemented by a few roots, by corn fodder, or by an earlier use of silage, together with a careful housing of the animals at nights as soon as the weather becomes raw and cold, allowing them to have their exercise, and to secure such feeds as may be available during the warm part of the day.

At the experimental farm, the practice does not correspond with that generally followed, because pastures are not used, but the seasons occur just the same, and the methods that are adopted are just as applicable as where animals are pastured during the summer. It is largely

A QUESTION OF MANAGEMENT.

and it is of the very greatest importance. For example, in the spring, if the silage has been used up before it is time to pasture or before green forage is ready, we usually purchase dried peat pulp, and soak it and use it as a succulent ration, or if convenient secure wet brewers' grains, which, as a rule, at that season of the year, keep well and maintain not only the succulence of the ration, but provide a full supply of nutrients.

Under these conditions we have not observed any falling off in the flow of milk, and the extra cost of food and labor is very small. When the time for milking has arrived, which is usually about May 1, a sudden change from the barn to the pasture will frequently result in loss, because, while the pastures may appear to be abundant, the food is insufficient because of the immaturity of the grasses to supply the normal needs. Hence, in this case a larger proportion of dry feeds are used, or the pastures are supplemented by the feeding of green rye. Green rye is usually ready by May 1, and when cut at the proper time, is one of the most useful of spring forage crops. We begin with a relatively small quantity, feeding at first at the rate of 15 pounds at morning and night feedings, gradually increasing the amount as the animals adjust themselves to the ration.

A sudden change from the feeding of dry rations or barn feeding, too great forage, is liable to disturb the digestion and cause trouble, though we have not



THE HEIGHT OF ABSENT-MINDEDNESS.

"I always knew my husband was absent minded, but if he hasn't now given en our cook a costly fit for bus, and written me that I'm discharged from the first of next month!"

WORLD'S FIRST FAMILY

4,680 PAGES OF SMITHS IN THE LONDON DIRECTORY.

New Edition Shows That They Have

It all Their Own Way—Jones'

Bad Record.

If a man has a friend called Smith in London and wishes to find him, the natural course is to consult the London directory. But a glance at the 1907 edition shows that to look for any specified Smith is like looking for a needle in the Atlantic Ocean.

For the great Smith clan occupies no fewer than eleven closely printed pages of the grand total of 4,680 in the volume, exclusive of advertisements, a volume about as big as a small man can comfortably lift.

There are 110 William Smiths, 43 Thomas, but only ten Sidney Smiths. The Jones' come a bad second with five pages.

Biblical names are well represented. There are 36 Jacobs, 23 Moses, 19 Eves, 18 Abrahams, 16 Adams, 1 Esau. There is no Lot, but several Lots and two Lotz.

Among "color" names there are, as usual, plenty of Blacks, Browns, Greens, etc., as well as one Blue and one Carmine.

In the "trades" list there is one professional tollie cleaner, one smoked salmon factor, two slate pencil makers, and sixty-five receivers of wrecks at the various parts.

GUIDE FOR GENEROUS.

Another famous annual just issued is "Fry's Royal Guide to the London Charities," edited by John Lane. This is the forty-third edition.

It is designed to prevent indiscriminate charity, and to show those who desire to give indiscriminately the thousand and one ways in which they can do so, wisely, profitably and tenderly in this vast metropolis.

Particulars of the charities given show the address, the objects, the year's receipts last reported, the number of persons benefited last year, when, where and how application for either information or for aid is to be made, and the chief officials.

From January 1, 1906, the amount bequeathed to charities during the year was over £3,000,000, exclusive of bequests under £200.

Large bequests for charitable purposes include £390,000 from the late Mrs. Lewis-Hill; £1,193,635 Mr. Edward Steinfort; £390,000 Mr. G. Hereward; £1,060,000 Mr. Bell; £400,000 Miss Cardwell; £30,000 Dr. Thos. Corbett, besides many bequests ranging from £2,000 to £50,000.

It is worth while to sow kindness even though the only fruit should be the memory of the sowing.

Gripe or Influenza, whichever you like to call it, is one of the most weakening diseases known.

Scott's Emulsion, which is Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites in easily digested form, is the greatest strength-builder known to medical science.

It is so easily digested that it sinks into the system, making new blood and new fat, and strengthening nerves and muscles.

Use *Scott's Emulsion* after Influenza.

Invaluable for Coughs and Colds.

ALL DRUGGISTS: 50c. AND \$1.00.

THURSDAY, JAN. 24, 1907.

The Farmers' Institute meetings held on Friday were poorly attended. At the afternoon meeting only about thirty were present, and the evening meeting was a failure on account of the hall being engaged for a minstrel troupe. These meetings are highly educational, and of great value to the farmers generally, yet but few seem to take any interest in them. The speakers are the best and most experienced that can be procured, and the information is most valuable to all who wish to make farming a success. The membership fee is only the trifling sum of twenty-five cents, which entitles the member to all the bulletins issued by the Department of Agriculture, worth many times the price of membership. Taking all these into consideration it is surprising that every farmer does not become a member, instead of a dozen or so, which was the number the secretary obtained here.

Truer words were never spoken than when C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, declared at the Western Ontario Dairy Convention held at London last week that dairying has proved the salvation of Ontario's agriculture, and that in a prosperous agriculture is found the foundation of the general prosperity now prevailing. To the work done by and through the dairy conventions annually held is due much of the phenomenal increase which has taken place in the output of our cheese factories and creameries.

The Dominion Government has issued a finely illustrated book, a report of the Government expedition to Hudson Bay and the Arctic Islands, on board the Neptune, in 1902 and 1904, by A. P. Low, B.Sc., F.R.G.S., officer in charge. The book contains over 850 pages, and gives much interesting information concerning Canada's northern sea, and the islands it contains, the Eskimo inhabitants, geology of the surrounding country, etc. There are a large number of fine illustrations.

Iron and Steel Boundies

The Weekly Sun has been vigorously opposing the continuation of the iron and steel boundies. In its last issue it says:

"It is practically certain, then, if an aroused public opinion does not prevent Parliament from granting an extension of the boundies to iron and steel industries, that we shall have added to these a system of boundies to builders of steel ships. There has already been taken from the public treasury \$10,000,000 for the purpose of paying iron boundies. If the proposal now before Parliament to extend the period of payment for four years more is approved the additional payment will amount to at least fifteen and quite probably twenty-five million dollars. The sum spoken of as a bounty on ship-building is \$6 per ton. That would amount to \$60,000 on a single vessel of the class built at Collingwood last year. And if a bounty on steel ships why not a similar aid to steel locomotives, steel sky-scrappers and all other structures into which steel enters? The extended boundies to iron and steel makers, if approved, will merely mark the beginning of graft by enactment. Those who are taxpayers, and not tax-eaters, must, therefore, in self-defense, block the extension of these iron and steel boundies, not only because they involve a total of at least fifteen millions, but because if they are allowed to go through, the way will be prepared for a wholesale robbery by other interests which are awaiting the outcome of this preliminary struggle."

The Local Option Vote

Complete returns of the local option contests are now in. Summing up, the results are as here given: Municipalities defeating repeal, 7; municipalities repealing by-law, 1; municipalities carrying local option by vote of three-fifths or over, 41; municipalities polling between 50 per cent. and 60 per cent. for by-law, 46; total places carrying local option, 94; municipalities giving majority against, 13; total places defeating local option, 14; total number of contests, 108.

A Model City

The newspapers have accounts of the new model city to be built in connection with the great steel works which are to be established at Sandwich. The great billion-dollar American Steel Corporation purpose erecting works that will give employment to about five thousand men. These employees will be domiciled in a model city. It is said that the corporation will make rigid restrictions to prevent the sale of liquor on the new town site, for the property will be sold under limitations that will make this city, so far as possible, a temperance town. For the same reason, churches will be assisted by giving them or enabling them to secure desirable town sites and by helping them in the erection of their edifices.

Mr. James Muir died at Millbrook in his 101st year.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy a safe Medicine for Children.

In buying a cough medicine for children never be afraid to buy Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. There is no danger from it, it is always sure to follow. It is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough, and it is much better and more effective for these diseases. It is not only a certain cure but, when given as soon as the cough appears, will prevent the attack. Whooping cough is not dangerous when Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as directed. It contains no opium or any harmful drugs, and may be given as confidently to a baby as to an adult. Formulas by Morton & Haught.

Profitable Dairy Cows

Mr. T. Mason, of Staffordville, one of the speakers at the recent Farmers' Institute meetings, said that one reason why the dairy industry is not more profitable than it is, is because too many poor cows are kept. In this matter farmers can do better if they are willing to. In the majority of herds if one-third of the herd, comprising the poorest cows, were removed and the extra food and labor given to the remainder, the actual return would be greater.

In speaking of the most profitable cows to keep, Mr. Mason said that it depended a good deal on conditions. If a man has good level fields and heavy pasture the Holstein is the best producer, but if his land is rough and hilly with scant pasture the Ayrshire breed do best. If a man wished to combine dairying and the raising of beef cattle then Shorthorn breeds are the best.

Simply Indefensible

At a recent temperance mass meeting held in the city of Hamilton the speaker of the day was Mr. John A. Paterson, K.C., of Toronto, who declared that the principle of license was indefensible. License meant legal sanction or permission to do that which otherwise could not be tolerated. No ordinary business needed to be licensed.

The liquor traffic was unique in being hedged about by all manner of restrictions. It was committed to limited number of persons. It must be confined within certain hours. Debts incurred at the bar were not collectable at law. An artisan could not trade or pawn his tools for liquor. A licenser could not be a member of a municipal council.

If this corner gets too small for us we'll buy another.

And if we get mad, we'll buy the whole outfit, send the present editor on a holiday trip to Timbuctoo, and show an admiring universe how to make a local option paper fairly whistle.

We've got the grit; we've got the men; we've got the money too.

Burned Its Mortgage

A large and enthusiastic gathering met at the Presbyterian church, Foxboro, on Thursday night to witness the interesting ceremony of "burning the mortgage." Although it is only three years since this handsome little edifice was opened for public worship at a cost of \$4,900, yet in the short period of three years the entire amount has been paid. Much credit is due to Mr. P. C. Van Allen, the secretary-treasurer, for the energetic way in which he has handled the finances of the church. Reports from all the different organizations were read, which indicated steady and encouraging progress. Rev. David Smith, the minister, was in the chair and expressed great satisfaction at the way in which the congregation had acquitted itself. A musical programme was rendered during the evening and concluded with refreshments being served in the school room by the ladies.

Keeping up the Fight

A local option by-law has been carried in the township of Asphodel, Peterborough county, but the local option committee have not by any means disbanded. On the contrary, they are continuing in a most practical way to keep up interest in the question. In a prominent part of the Norwood Register the following appears:

Local Option's Cosy Corner

This space has been paid for a year in advance by Norwood local optionists. If this corner gets too small for us we'll buy another.

And if we get mad, we'll buy the whole outfit, send the present editor on a holiday trip to Timbuctoo, and show an admiring universe how to make a local option paper fairly whistle.

We've got the grit; we've got the men; we've got the money too.

New Steel Works for Canada

It is now stated definitely that the U.S. Steel Trust will locate a mammoth steel plant at Sandwich, Essex County. An estate containing a thousand acres has been purchased fronting on the Detroit river, and it is said that the corporation will build a model city as well as great ore docks and cold storage facilities unexcelled by any on the great lakes.

A street car system will connect with Windsor and Detroit, and there will be a complete telephone system with long distance connection with all the western cities. Savings and commercial banks will be organized under Canadian laws. Model cottages and apartment houses will be built, and churches, stores and theatres. Property will be sold to individuals under rigid restrictions and liquor-selling and all temptations to dissipation will be kept strictly out.

With the oil excitement in Kent county and the prospect of a whole city to be suddenly set down in Essex, times are far from being dull in the western peninsula.

A fire at Marmora on Thursday morning of last week destroyed the store occupied by Mr. Max Grimblat. When discovered, the fire had made such headway that it was found to be impossible to save the building, so attention was turned to the saving of the frame buildings on either side. This was accomplished by hard work. The store was a brick building and was totally destroyed with all its contents. Fortunately it was fully covered by insurance. The building was owned by Mr. Thos. Warren, sr.

The storm wrecked the main building on Thorold Fair grounds.

Four persons are now dead as a result of Sunday's storm in Buffalo.

The new Methodist church at Goderich was damaged by the big storm.

There are now three hundred men employed in the Belleville Rolling Mills.

Forty new locomotives have been ordered by the Canadian Northern Railway.

Residents of Windhurst, Sask., held up a C.P.R. train and helped themselves to a supply of coal.

The Island of Simalu, in the East Indies, has been overwhelmed by a tidal wave and 1,500 drowned.

Seven persons were killed and thirteen injured in a collision on the New York Central near Albany yesterday.

Winnipeg carpenters are demanding a nine-hour day and a minimum wage of 45 cents an hour, to take effect on June 1st.

Negroes in Jamaica regard the disaster as a "white man's earthquake," and refuse to interfere with the acts of Providence by working.

Hon. W. R. Motherwell, of the Saskatchewan Government, announces that they are considering the purchase or lease of coal areas and the mining of their own coal.

Dr. A. Watson, the Dominion Bacteriologist at Lethbridge, announces that he has discovered the germ of the deadly sleeping sickness in the blood of the continent rabbit.

Kingston, Jamaica, had two more earthquake shocks on Friday night, but no damage was done. The water supply has been restored, but food is still scarce. The death list is estimated at 1,000, and the money loss at \$15,000,000.

A double funeral for two sisters took place in Naperville on Sunday. Within twenty-four hours of each other the deaths occurred of Miss Ellen Mackenzie, aged ninety-one years, and Mrs. Mary Ashton, aged eight十九 years.

They passed away at the residence of Mrs. T. E. Anderson. Both were almost blind, but very cheerful.

To stop a cold with "Preventives" is easier than to let it run and cure it afterwards. Taken at the "soothe stage" Preventives will head off all colds and grippe, and prevent you from pneumonia, catarrh, chills, &c. Preventives are the only safe tablets selling in decent and 25 cent boxes. If you are chilly, if you begin to sneeze, try Preventives. They will surely clear the cold, and please you. Sold by Morton & Haught.

Croup can positively be stopped in 20 minutes. No vomiting, nothing to sicken or distress your child. A sweet, pleasant and safe syrup, called Dr. Shopp's Croup Syrup, 100% pure, and it is not better medicine for croup. Dr. Shopp's Croup Syrup is given for croup alone. It does not claim to cure a dozen ailments. It's for croup, that's all. Sold by Morton & Haught.

JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE**Children's Jackets**

About 75 Children's Cloth Jackets in fashionable cloths in newest styles at exactly **Half Price**

Ladies' Rain Coats

Thirty Ladies' Rubber and Craventie Rain Coats, in long lengths, reg. \$6.00 to \$8.75, at **\$4.75**

HOUSE FURNISHINGS**\$1.25 Brussels Carpets 75 cents**

500 yards fine English Brussels Carpet in best designs and colorings of fawn, etc., most of them have borders to match, regular price \$1.10 to \$1.25, on sale at **75 c.**

CLOTHING SPECIALS

\$7.00 Boys' Suits for \$2.99

Boys' single-breasted Suits, English and Canadian Tweeds, good styles, sizes 27 in. to 88 in., worth up to \$7.00, sale price **\$2.99**

As the season is advancing we are offering

**Special Bargains in all our Fur Jackets
The RITCHIE COMPANY**

Limited.

BELLEVILLE.

WINTER

O Winter, ruler of the inverted year. Thy bitter air with sleek like ashes filled. Thy breath congealed upon thy lips thy cheeks. Fringed with a beard made white with other snows Than those of age, thy forehead wrapt in clouds, A black branch thy sceptre, and thy throne A sliding car, indebted to no wheels, But urged by storms along its slippery way. I love thee, all unlovely as thou seem'st. And dreaded as thou art! Thou hold'st the sun. A prisoner in the yet undawning east, Shaking his journey between morn and noon, And hurrying him, impatient of his stay, Down to the rosy west, but kindly still, Compensating his loss with added hours Of social intercourse and instructive ease, And gathering at short notice, in one group, That are dispersed, and fixings thoughts, Not less dispersed by daylight and its care. I crown thee king of intimate delights, Fireside enjoyments, homeborn happiness, And all the comforts that the lowly roof Of undisturbed retirement, and the hours Of long uninterrupted evening know.

Sixteen persons were killed or burned to death in a collision on the Big Four, near Fowler, Ind., on Saturday.

Bishop Sweatman, of Toronto, has been made Archbishop of Toronto, Metropolitan of Canada, and Primate of all Canada.

Mr. Bramwell Booth, replying to certain criticisms of Salvation Army emigration work, says 'the submerged tenth' is not the class the Army is sending out to this country.

The total income of the Missionary Society of the Canadian Methodist church reached to considerably over \$400,000 for the past year; while the Women's Missionary Society was but little short of \$100,000.

The gale on Lake Erie forced the water into the Niagara river in such quantity that it reached the superstructure of the steel arch bridge, the highest point on record. A large section of the Gorge Railway was washed out, and considerable damage done to the power works on both sides of the river.

Township Sunday School conventions are to be held on the 29th inst. at Foxboro, 30th at Melrose, and 31st at Wallbridge. These will be attended by Mr. J. A. Jackson, B.A., general secretary of the Sunday School Association of Ontario. Miss Mary Yeomans, of Belleville, is also to speak on "Help for the Primary Teachers."

The total payment by the Province to the municipalities of eight cents per head of the population as their share of the steam railway taxes, after deducting a charge of ten cents per head for the non-pay patients of each municipality, amounts to \$81,073.57. This will be divided among the organized municipalities of the Province, which number about 800, on the basis of the last Dominion census.

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Private philanthropy has erected the buildings, providing accommodation to-day for 75 patients, and which the trustees are prepared to extend, if circumstances warrant it, to 100 beds.

These beds are for those in any part of Canada, without means, who are suffering from this terrible disease in the incipient stage.

There is no large endowment, as in some public institutions, the interest of which will go a long way to pay the running expenses.

The monthly bills, covering cost of administration, salaries of medical men, nursing, clerical and domestic staff, besides the heavy expenditure for maintenance of each patient, are dependent for payment almost entirely on the contributions that come to the treasurer from kind friends throughout the Dominion.

For that Dandruff

There is one thing that will cure it—Ayer's Hair Vigor.

It is a regular scalp-medicine. It quickly destroys the germs which cause this disease. The unhealthy scalp becomes healthy. The dandruff disappears, had to disappear. A healthy scalp means a great deal to you—healthy hair, no dandruff, no pimples, no eruptions.

The best kind of a testimonial—
"Sold for over sixty years."

Made by J. O. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.
Also Manufacturers of
SANSAPILLA.
LILY.
CHILKEY PECTORAL.

Could Not Pay—Has Young Wife and Child.

J. AUSTIN, KINMOUNT, ONT.—I have a man, unmarried and destitute, afflicted with lung trouble, whom we wish to send to the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives. Please let me know what we have to do to gain admission for him.

Where Will Your Money Do More Good?

Contributions may be sent to SIR WM. R. MEREDITH, Kt., Chief Justice, Osgoode Hall, Toronto, or W. J. GAGE, Esq., 54 Front Street, W., Toronto.

Applications for admission and any other information from J. S. ROBERTSON, Secretary, National Sanitarium Association (Saturday Night Building), 28 Adelaide Street W., Toronto, Canada.

STORY OF THE EARTHQUAKE

Henniker Heaton Tells of the Destruction of Kingston.

The London Times has received the first wire graphic account of the Kingston earthquake from Henniker Heaton, M.P., dated at Kingston on Thursday.

"After the opening ceremony of the Agricultural Conference Sir Alfred Swettenham invited ten of us to lunch with him at the Jamaica Club, including Sir James Ferguson, who had arrived the day before. Sir James gave us an interesting account of the work on the Panama Canal. An hour afterwards he was buried amid tons of brick and stone.

The first fear as to his fate was due to the fact that he had not returned during the night to Government House, where he was staying, and at 5 in the morning the Governor came on board the Fort Kingston, the vessel that brought Sir Alfred Jones' party out, and in which Sir James Ferguson had taken his passage home, to inquire for his guest.

A MOMENT OF AWE.

"After lunch I left the club and went with Hon. Mr. Cork, a member of the Council and a leading planter, to visit the postoffice. I was returning from there when the earthquake took place. The street was a moderate-sized one and the moment the ground began to quake thousands of people rushed and jumped into the street from the houses."

"A huge building fell across the street just below us; another building blocked the street behind us. On our left a third building fell into the street.

"Then followed absolute darkness. Great clouds of dust, mortar and debris filled the air for five minutes, and when light was restored my companion and I found ourselves as black with dust and dirt as negroes. It was a miraculous escape."

PRAYED FOR DELIVERANCE.

"The scene that followed baffles description. Women were embracing their little children; others were on their knees, praying loudly and with most intense feeling to God with such words as 'Lord have mercy on us,' 'God have mercy on us,' 'Christ have mercy on us and save us.' Others were fainting, still others running wildly, looking for loved ones."

TRAGEDY AT THE CLUB.

"We climbed over the fallen loads of bricks and mortar and got back to the club. It was in ruins. The roof had collapsed, and the room where we had been dining was filled with tons of brick from the fallen walls.

"A young fellow, hatless and coatless, with a handkerchief around his head, addressed me in the street outside the club for several minutes. At length something peculiar struck me, and I asked if he was Gerald Loder, my friend for many years in the House of Commons and ex-M.P. for Brighton. He said yes, he was waiting in the reading room on the second floor of the club when the roof fell in. He had been pinned to the floor by the roof. By freeing himself from his coat he escaped to the parapet and descended by a ladder into the street.

"The most awful sight was poor Mr. Bradley, a member of the club, lying dead under the great fallen pillar of the building."

AMONG THE TOURISTS.

"At Constand Spring Hotel I found my bedroom shattered and the roof cleared off. I found numbers of ladies, who had been taking an afternoon rest in their rooms, on the lawn with blankets and bed linings around them. That night we slept on the lawns of the hotel, and during the long hours between sunset and sunrise felt at least three earthquake shocks."

"The blaze of the raging fire over the city was plainly visible, and at dawn I got coffee and drove to Kingston, six miles. Along the road encampments of families were seen outside their houses.

TRUELY A CITY OF RUINS.

"In Kingston I drove many miles through the streets. At least ninety-eight of every hundred houses are in ruins or damaged beyond repair. This is from personal observation. Ninety-five of the houses were out, and many of them ought to have been destroyed long ago."

"On our arrival on board the good steamer steamship joy was expressed to find Sir Alfred Jones, notwithstanding his miraculous escape, giving orders clearly, coolly, forcibly to his secretary as to how to meet the trouble.

THE MASTER MIND.

"Let a hundred light wooden structures be erected and another hundred at Myrtle Bank Hotel was the first order. Then followed instructions for cooking for the poor soldiers, then a telegram congratulating his manager and staff of Constant Spring on their extraordinary efforts to provide for two hundred houseless guests."

SMOOTHING THINGS OVER.

"A despatch from Washington says: 'The calamity will not interfere in the least with the progress and prosperity of the island,' he replied. 'Only the depot has been injured; the productivity and the products of the country have not been interfered with in the slightest degree.'

"The houses that have been destroyed are mostly old and deserved to be destroyed. The prosperity of the island, I repeat, has not been affected.' He said this in the cheeriest manner, and we believe him."

A TERRIBLE SCENE.

"A despatch from London says: 'Relief Kingston despatches relate the story of the disaster. They say that the suffering of the injured immediately after the shock was extremely painful and see scenes of agony which were no means of relieving them. Among the most dreadful sights were numbers of negroes who had been jammed in windows as they tried to escape through them, but had been pinned by falling timbers, which had either caused death or held the victims until they were burned to death. Thousands wandered to and fro, moaning, exclaiming, or

President earnestly hopes you will call on him without hesitation.'

"We know how cheerfully you would render such aid to us were the circumstances reversed."

(Signed) "H. H. HENNIKER HEATON."

"Secretary of State, U.S.A."

A despatch from Kingston says: The Assistant Colonial Secretary takes a hopeful view of the situation as regards the future, and entertains the hope that the city will be rebuilt.

The Relief Committee is receiving large gifts of provisions, and there is no fear of famine, as many private families are sending provisions to the city, and they are being sold at normal prices. The committee prefers gifts in the form of money, as the Jamaican crops are abundant for actual necessities. The ultimate problem will be re-building, for which purpose money contributions are earnestly required. Hope is entertained by some persons that the insurance companies, of which there are 35 doing business here, will pay their losses, although many of the policies have clauses absolving the companies from loss in case of fire, when fire is due to earthquake. It is claimed in some quarters that unless the companies pay, general ruin will result. The estimated loss to property alone is estimated at \$5,000,000.

One correspondent writes that the streets presented a sickening sight before the rescue parties got to work. The ruins of countless houses and huts were smouldering, and dead bodies were lying, charred, amid the debris. Occasionally one heard groans or shrieks from those who were still alive, which mingled strangely with the lamentations and prayers of those who had escaped.

While the fire was at its height the neighing of horses corralled in the fire ring drowned every other sound, though there were many explosions and the constant thud of falling timbers.

There was a threatened water famine, caused by the bursting of the reservoir by the Hope River, and there was no supply for 24 hours, but now there is a splendid flow from the Wag Water River, which flows to the north side of the island.

NEGREOS PARALYZED WITH FEAR.

The negroes are quite useless. They are unable to even help themselves. All of them seem paralyzed with fear. They spend their time praying. At each fresh shock a wall went up from every place in which they had taken refuge, and they made a fresh stampede, even when they were comparatively safe on the plaza or race-course.

Another despatch is couched in a hopeless tone. It declares that not only is Kingston wiped out, but Jamaica is ruined. Kingston cannot be rebuilt for a generation. The disaster, according to this correspondent, was greater proportionally than those at San Francisco and Valparaiso.

Practically every building left standing must be demolished, owing to their insecurity. The following are among the principal buildings that were utterly destroyed: The Supreme Court, City Hall Chamber, the Colonial Savings Bank, the Parish Church, St. George's Church, the Roman Catholic Church, the Jamaica Club, the Masonic Temple, the Training College, Hope College, the railway terminal, the Customs House, and all the newspaper offices except that of the Daily Telegraph, which was severely damaged.

CANADA GRANTS \$50,000.

A despatch from Ottawa says: His Excellency on Friday received a cable message from Lord Elgin, Colonial Secretary, stating that in his opinion any assistance which Canada might offer to the afflicted people of Kingston, Jamaica, would be appreciated. It was hoped here that some communication would come from England indicating the nature of the relief required, but as it is difficult to get in touch with the Government of Jamaica, the Dominion Government decided to appropriate \$50,000, and this will be expended in the purchase of supplies, which will be shipped from Halifax at once.

U. S. ADMIRAL INSULTED.

A despatch from Kingston says: Rear Admiral Davis' mission of mercy to stricken Kingston came to an abrupt and painful conclusion on Saturday in consequence of Governor Swettenham's objection to the presence of American sailors engaged in clearing the streets, guarding property and succoring the wounded and sick. It culminated in a letter to the Admiral, peremptorily requesting him to re-embark all parties which had been landed. Admiral Davis was greatly shocked and pained, and paid formal visit to Governor Swettenham to inform him that the United States battleships Missouri and Indiana and the gunboat Yankton would sail Saturday afternoon.

To the Associated Press Admiral Davis said that immediate compliance with Governor Swettenham's request was the only course consistent with the dignity of the United States.

The friction between the Governor and Admiral Davis began with the arrival of the American war vessels. The Governor objected to the firing of a salute in his honor on the ground that the citizens might mistake the firing for a new earthquake. He also declared there was no necessity for American aid; that his Government was fully able to preserve order, tend the wounded and succor the homeless.

Admiral Davis, however, landed parties of blue-jackets, who patrolled streets, cleared debris, raised ruins, attended many of the wounded, and won the highest praise from citizens and military officers for their excellent work.

THE MASTER MIND.

"Let a hundred light wooden structures be erected and another hundred at Myrtle Bank Hotel was the first order."

These follow instructions for cooking for the poor soldiers, then a telegram congratulating his manager and staff of Constant Spring on their extraordinary efforts to provide for two hundred houseless guests.

"I asked Sir Alfred what the future held for Jamaica.

"You can take my word for it this calamity will not interfere in the least with the progress and prosperity of the island," he replied. "Only the depot has been injured; the productivity and the products of the country have not been interfered with in the slightest degree."

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A despatch from London says: Be-

lated Kingston despatches relate the story of the disaster. They say that the suffering of the injured immediately after the shock was extremely painful and see scenes of agony which were no means of relieving them. Among the most dreadful sights were numbers of negroes who had been jammed in windows as they tried to escape through them, but had been pinned by falling timbers, which had either caused death or held the victims until they were burned to death. Thousands wandered to and fro, moaning, exclaiming, or

President earnestly hopes you will call on him without hesitation."

"We know how cheerfully you would render such aid to us were the circum-

stances reversed."

(Signed) "H. H. HENNIKER HEATON."

"Secretary of State, U.S.A."

A despatch from Kingston says: The Assistant Colonial Secretary takes a hopeful view of the situation as regards the future, and entertains the hope that the city will be rebuilt.

The Relief Committee is receiving

large gifts of provisions, and there is

no fear of famine, as many private

families are sending provisions to the

city, and they are being sold at normal

prices. The committee prefers gifts

in the form of money, as the Jamaican

crops are abundant for actual ne-

cessities. The ultimate problem will be re-

building, for which purpose money

contributions are earnestly required.

Hope is entertained by some persons

that the insurance companies, of which

there are 35 doing business here,

will pay their losses, although many of

the policies have clauses absolv-

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of fire, when fire is due to earth-

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CHRONIC CATARRH NOSE AND THROAT

"At the Advice of Friends I Tried Peruna and the Results Have Been Highly Satisfactory." — So Writes Mr. Pilon.



MR. RAOUL PILON, 116 Rue Notre Dame, Lachine, P.Q., Can., writes: "I write you a few words to express to you my satisfaction at being cured. I was afflicted with catarrh of the throat and nose and suffered much. I was greatly discouraged. I had a bad breath and bad taste in my mouth in the morning."

"I took treatment for some time without obtaining relief. At the advice of friends I tried Peruna and the results have been highly satisfactory. At the end of four months I was completely cured."

Neglected catarrh becomes chronic. Having developed into the chronic stage, a longer and more persistent treatment will be required to cure it than if the disease were treated at the onset.

However, Peruna will bring relief, whether the catarrh is acute or chronic. If you are wise you will keep Peruna on hand and take a few doses at the first appearance of a cold or cough, and thus save yourself both suffering and expense.

Patients have the privilege of writing to Dr. Hartman for free advice. A box on "Chronic Catarrh" will be sent upon request.

Ask Your Druggist for Free Peruna Almanac for 1907.

DECLINE OF CHINESE TEA.

Some interesting statistics have been collected by ViceConsul Arnold at Foo-chow concerning the great decline in China's tea trade. From 1657, when tea was first introduced into England, until 1837 China held exclusively the tea trade of the world. Then India began to enter the tea market. The Chinese trade reached high tide in 1886, with a total export of 300,000,000 pounds. In 1884 China furnished about 72 per cent. of the world's total, India and Ceylon 18 per cent., and Japan and Formosa 10 per cent. But in 1904, when the total consumption had increased to 643,000,000 pounds, China contributed only 30 per cent., India and Ceylon 60 per cent., Japan and Formosa 10 per cent. The decline in China is ascribed to careless methods of cultivation and preparation of the leaf.

THE EVILS OF CONSTIPATION

Why Bileans Prove so Beneficial.

A medical specialist states that eight out of ten cases of headache, dizziness, sallow complexion and various ailments peculiar to women for which he is consulted have their origin in constipation. Although the ailment is very common amongst both sexes, women appear to be the greater sufferers. Bileans cure constipation by stimulating the liver and regulating the flow of bile, which is the natural purgative of the body.

Mrs. S. E. Baldwin, of 38 St. Paul St., Toronto, says: "I have taken Bileans for constipation and dizziness and found most satisfactory results. Bileans do not cause any griping, and not only cure constipation but also improve general health."

Mr. A. Monaghan, of Berlin, recently proved this vegetable remedy in a similar way. He says: "For many years I suffered from both constipation and piles. Nothing I have ever tried is to be compared for beneficial result to Bileans. They have made me a different man, and if any sufferer would like to ask me any question on their operation and their value I will be glad to give all the information I can."

Such is the result of exhaustive tests of Bileans. This great vegetable remedy is invaluable also for sallow complexions (due to bile in the blood), pimples, greasy, sallow skin, and blood impurities generally. Bileans also cure indigestion, debility, rheumatism, sneezing, female ailments and irregularities "run-down feelings," liver and kidney complaint, headache, sleeplessness, wind spasms, palpitation, etc. All druggists and stores sell them at 50c. a box, or obtainable post free from the Bilean Co., Toronto, upon receipt of 6 boxes for \$2.50.

CHEAP CREMATION.

The municipality of Stuttgart, Germany, dissatisfied with the high prices which even the very poorest of the population are obliged to pay for funerals, has resolved to build a city crematorium, and to offer cremation to the poor at terms below those which even moderate undertakers charge. The lowest charges hitherto for burial and a grave in Stuttgart have been eighty-five marks. It is proposed to cremate the poor of Stuttgart for twenty marks, this amount to include all expenses.

"I'm afraid I have lost a patient," said the young physician, who realizes the value of making an impression. "Didn't you know what remedy to prescribe?" "Perfectly. That part of it was simple enough; but I couldn't think of the Latin for mustard-oilaster."

SHELLS THAT TELL AGE.

Layers On an Oyster Shell Mark a Year's Growth.

The oyster at the commencement of its career is so small that two millions would only occupy a square inch. In six months each individual oyster is large enough to cover half a dollar, and in twelve months double the size. The oyster is its own architect, and the shell grows as the fish inside grows, being never too small. It also bears its age upon its back, and it is as easy to tell the age of an oyster by looking at its shell as that of horses by looking at their teeth.

Everyone who has handled an oyster shell must have noticed the successive layers over-lapping each other. These are technically termed "shells," and each marks a year's growth, so that by counting them the age of the oyster can be determined.

Up to the time of its maturity—that is, when four years of age—the shells are regular and successive; but after that they become irregular, and are piled one upon another so that the shell grows bulky and thickened.

Fossil oysters have been seen, of which each shell was nine inches thick, whence they may be guessed to be more than nine hundred years old. One or two million oysters are produced for a single parent, and their scarcity may be accounted for by the fact that man is not the only oyster-eating animal. The starfish loves the oyster, and preys upon it uncaringly. A variety of whelks is also very fond of young oysters, to get at which it bores right through the shell and sucks the flesh through the hole thus made.

AT LAST.

"Come along, old fellow, I want you to assist in celebrating the event by having dinner with me."

"Why, what's happened?"

"My rival is dead."

"Rival? I thought you were married?" "So I am, but I've had a rival, nevertheless. He's gone, though—died this morning in my wife's arms."

"Great Caesar! Are you the kind of man to stand that?"

"We've had to."

"Well, you surprise me. Who was he?"

"She loved him before we were married, and she brought him to the house. He was a complete stranger to me then, and we've never been very good friends at any time. But he's gone, and I'm glad of it."

"Well, well. If you are not the greatest idiot—what was his name?"

"Fido."

And they went off together chuckling.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

If you have a baby or young children in the home always keep a box of Baby's Own Tablets on hand. Don't wait until the little one is sick, for sometimes an hour's delay may prove fatal. This medicine cures stomach troubles, constipation diarrhoea, simple fevers and makes teething painless. If children are sick Baby's Own Tablets make them well; and better still an occasional dose will keep them well. The Tablets are good for children of all ages and are guaranteed to contain no opiate or harmful drug. Mrs. Joseph Ross, Haworth, Ont., says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets and find them just the thing to keep children well." These Tablets are sold by all medicine dealers or you can get them by mail at 25c a box by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THOUGHT OF HIS CHILD.

The Terrible Position of a Man Held in a Frozen Lake.

For six hours a chessemonger named Mathias Eibrand fought for his life between Seewerder and Seeg, in Bavaria, the other night.

He was returning home about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when he was overtaken by a blinding snowstorm. He lost his way and strayed on the partially frozen lake of Seeg. He ice broke beneath him, and he sank into the water. He tried to regain his footing, but the ice repeatedly broke. In the darkness he lost his bearings, and instead of making for the shore got out toward the middle of the lake. For over two hours he swam and crawled along, and at last reached a small, snow-covered island.

In the meantime his cries had attracted the attention of a pastor, whose house was close by. A search party was organized, but it was three hours before they were able to locate the whereabouts of Eibrand.

Even then they were unable to reach him. Flanks were placed on the ice, and the half-frozen man dragged himself along them. Four times he fell into the water, and was obliged to swim and fight his way through the breaking ice. When he reached shore he was half dead, and his clothes were frozen to him.

Eibrand stated that it was only by thinking of his little girl, he who would have been left an orphan by his death, that he was able to keep himself alive.

Mr. Gooding—"How does your sister like the engagement ring I gave her, Bobby?" Her Young Brother—"Well, it's a little too small; I have an awful hard time getting it off when the other fellows call."

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DAILY FADING AWAY.

The Story of a Woman Made Well by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Bad blood means bad health. That is why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills mean good health. They actually make now, rich blood which strengthens every nerve and every organ in the body. That is why people who use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills feel bright, active and strong. Mrs. Arthur Hamington, of Marshville, Ont., is a witness to the truth of these statements. Mrs. Hamington says: "For nearly three years I suffered from anemia (bloodlessness) and during that time consulted and took medicine from several doctors, without beneficial results. My complexion was of a waxy appearance, my lips and gums seemed bloodless. I suffered from headaches, dizziness and palpitation of the heart. My appetite was so poor that I did not care whether I ate nor not, and I grew so weak, and my muscles so much reduced in flesh that my friends thought I was in consumption. As I have said, I consulted without benefit until the last doctor whom I consulted advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I followed his advice, and less than a dozen boxes have made me the well woman I am to-day. All the symptoms of my trouble have vanished and I enjoy the very best of health. I know there are hundreds of women who are drifting into the same condition I was in, and all such I would strongly urge the immediate use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills do not act upon the bowels; they do not tinker with mere symptoms; they go right to the root of the trouble in the blood. That is why they cure common ailments like rheumatism, neuralgia, kidney trouble, headaches and backaches. St. Vitus dance, and the special ailments that afflict so many women and growing girls. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50c. a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

ON TRACK OF MISSING LINK.

Scientist Discovers a People Very Like Monkeys.

An interesting discovery was made by the well-known Heidelberg scientist, Professor Klaatsch, who is now pursuing anthropological studies in Australia.

Writing in the Koeler Zeitung, the professor says that while examining some Australasian natives arrested for killing a white man in Port Arthur he found that one of the men had feet and hands of exactly the same shape and appearance as those of monkeys. The natives, on his inquiries, stated that in the hitherto unexplored regions between the Rivers Dales and Victoria numerous people have similar hands and feet, and otherwise bear a strong resemblance to large monkeys. This is the first time that these characteristics have been discovered in a human being.

Prof. Klaatsch is now starting for the region where these natives are to be found, in order to verify the above statement. The discovery has awakened great interest in the German scientific world, as it is a striking testimony in favor of the Darwinian theory of the missing link.

TOLD IN CONFIDENCE.

His daughter—Papa, did you know mamma long before you married her? Her Father—Just between you and me, my dear, I don't know her yet.

OBSTINATE FACE SORES.

REFUSED TO CLOSE FOR 4 YEARS.

Zam-Buk Healed Them Inside Two Weeks.

Have you some eruption, or sore, or ulcer, or wound, on any part of your body which has hitherto refused to close, no matter how treated? If so, that is a case for Zam-Buk, the great herbal balm.

The herbal says and essences in this balm are so powerful that they can heal the worst cases of chronic sores, ulcers, blood poison and skin diseases.

Mrs. W. H. Taylor, of North Bay, Ont., says: "I had a scaly spot on my face for four years, and every night I applied cold cream, or some ointment or other, but it would always be there. I recently applied Zam-Buk, and in about week's time the spot had disappeared completely."

Mrs. S. J. Holden, of 343 West Hamilton St., Hamilton, says: "My little girl had a running sore on her leg which defied all treatment. I applied Zam-Buk, and in about week's time the wound was closed."

Mr. J. H. Hamilton, of Thornbury, says: "The first Zam-Buk I obtained was for a friend who had an obstinate sore on her temple. It had been treated once or twice by a doctor, and would heat up again. Zam-Buk healed it permanently."

Zam-Buk is a sure cure for all skin diseases and injuries, such as cuts, burns, bruises, eczema, psoriasis, ulcers, scaly sores, cold sores, chapped hands, itch, rashes, blisters, face sores, etc. It is also an unequalled emollient, and rubbed well on to parts affected cures rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, colds on chest, etc. All druggists and stores sell at 50c. a box, or may be obtained post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, upon receipt of price, 6 boxes for \$2.50.

AUTOMOBILES AND DUST.

Much complaint has been heard in France during the past summer on account of the excessive dustiness of the otherwise admirable roads. This is due mainly to the increasing use of automobiles. It is asserted that houses and chateaux with beautiful grounds and gardens have been rendered virtually uninhabitable by the clouds of dust raised by passing automobiles, and even garden plants have been seriously damaged by the thick carpet of dust spread over them. It seems to be agreed that the remedy is not to be sought through any change in the structure or no speed of vehicles, but that the best method is to keep the roadway perfectly free of dust by hand. Tearing the ads is strongly recommended, the use of petroleum being particularly indicated on account of its great cost in Europe.

Before you get Pen-Angle garments all the shrink is taken out.

Pen-Angle Underwear keeps you comfortable as well as warm, because the short fibres that make some underwear itch are taken out of Pen-Angle wool.

In a variety of fabrics, styles and prices, in all sizes for women, men and children, and guaranteed by our own dealer.

"Health and Vigor depend upon the quality and quantity of the blood." —Humanitarian.

Dr. Carson's Tonic
Stomach and Constipation Bitters

A Purely Vegetable Tonic and Blood Purifier. Price 50 cents per Bottle.

If you are not able to pay the full price, send to us direct two bottles upon receipt of ONE DOLLAR (50c. per bottle) carriage prepaid.

Pamphlet sent FREE on application.

The Carson Medicine Company
87 Wellington St. West, — Toronto

WIFE DYING FORGIVES HIM.

Galley, Bank Thief, Sent to Penal Settlement in Cage.

The divorced wife of Galley, the notorious bank thief, whose gigantic robberies from the Comptoir d'Escompte, and subsequent flight to South America, in a steam yacht, caused such a sensation a short time since, died in a hospital at Paris, France, last week.

The poor woman, who until the very last professed some affection for her vicious husband, died after weeks of suffering, physical and mental.

Her father disowned her on hearing of her husband's crimes, and from her father-in-law she received an offer of a pension of \$12 a month on condition that she did not divorce Galley.

She died of a general collapse, aggravated by a disease of the heart, and just before she expired she told a friend that she willingly forgave Galley, adding: "All in his letters show a sincere penitence."

A few days before her death Galley started for the penal settlement at New California. He will make this voyage chained up in a large cage with the other convicts who are going by the same boat. Before leaving he sent to his wife a post letter to his wife, imploring forgiveness.

"God forgive me," he wrote. "I am told you are dying, and if so, what will become of our poor children? I cannot think what made me act as I did, but I seemed to be swept onward in a whirlwind of folly. For the love of heaven, and for the sake of our little ones, say you forgive me."

Celia: "Don't you know her? Why, she lives in the same square with you." Delia: "Yes, but she's not in the same circle."

Do Not Delay.—Do not let a cold or cough fester upon you as it will, if neglected. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil will break up a cold and cure a cough, and should be resorted to at once when the first symptoms appear. It can be disguised so that any unpleasant taste it may have will be imperceptible to the delicate. Try it and be convinced.

She—The doctor said I must keep my mouth shut when in the cold air." He—"I'll open the window at once."

Weak and Pale Women quickly keep this way when by the use of "Ferroxim," the tonic, they could very quickly recover their health and strength. Try it.

"Do you ever have any quarrels in your woman's club?" "Oh, no; we call them 'debates.'"

Billiousness Burdens Life—The bilious man is never a companionable man because his ailment renders him morose and gloomy. The complaint is not so dangerous as it is disagreeable. Yet one need suffer from it who can procure Parmelee's Vegetable Pills.

By regulating the liver and obviating the effects of bile in the stomach they restore men to cheerfulness and full vigor of action.

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BIG DISCOUNT

THIS MONTH, on all
WINTER FOOTWEAR

10 per cent. off all Winter Footwear for cash,
during the balance of this month. Now is your
chance to get a bargain at the lowest price in town.

Come while your size is in stock.

GEO. E. REYNOLDS,
SHOE KING.

P. S.—Butter and Eggs taken in exchange.

Indigestion

Stomach trouble is but a symptom of, and not
in itself a true disease. We think of Dyspepsia,
Heartburn, and Indigestion as real diseases, yet
they are symptoms only of a certain specific
Nervous sickness—nothing else.

It was this fact that first correctly led Dr. Shoop
in the creation of that now very popular Stomach
Remedy—Dr. Shoop's Restorative. Acting direct
to the stomach nerves, alone brought that success
and favor to Dr. Shoop and his Restorative. Without
that original and highly vital principle, no
such lasting accomplishment could ever have had.

For stomach distress, bleeding piles, loss of
breath and sallow complexion, try Dr. Shoop's
Restorative—Tablets or Liquid—and see for your
self what it can and will do. We sell and cheer-
fully recommend.

Dr. Shoop's Restorative

MORTON & HAIGHT.

There's a REEL
Foundation



For our success in the Tailoring Business and that is careful attention to the smallest details in the simplest garment. Not only do we build Suits and Overcoats to satisfy by their general stylish appearance and grace of form, but we give them to LAST—we give each garment a permanent "life insurance" not usually found except in work from the highest price tailors. But our prices are probably the lowest for the quality.

We also keep a good line of Ready-made Overalls, Heavy Working Pants, Old Vests and Heavy Pea-jackets. Call in and see us.

JOHN M. McGEE,

Next door to H. Warren & Son's Hardware Store.

A father, mother and new-born baby dead, and the two remaining little ones dying, was the ghastly sight that confronted the police of Calgary on Saturday. It is believed that they were first suffocated by gas from the stove.

Last week the thermometer registered forty-one degrees below zero in Quebec, the coldest for fifty years. At Lake Edward, ninety miles from Quebec, on the Lake St. John railway, it was 61 below zero, twelve degrees lower than ever before known.

Statisticians estimate that 21 acres of land are necessary to sustain one man on fresh meat. The same land if devoted to wheat culture, could feed forty-two persons; if to oats, eighty-eight; to turnips, Indian corn and rice, 176, and if to plantain or bananas, more than 6,000 persons.

A passenger train on the Cleveland, Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis Road, (the Big Four), which passes Sanford, Ind., five miles from Terre Haute, on Saturday was blown to pieces by an explosion of a powder car on another track. Twenty-seven persons were killed and thirty-five injured. Not a house in Sanford escaped damage, and the shock was felt within a radius of thirty miles.

A resolution was passed at the recent meeting of the Ontario Municipal Association, suggesting a change in the date of holding municipal elections. The Legislature will be asked to fix the last Monday in November for nomination, and the first Monday in December for election, one month earlier than is now the custom. This system prevails now in the west, where it is said to work very well, and it is urged that the business and social engagements of the holiday season interfere with a proper consideration of matters municipal.

Thousands of persons in Ohio and Kentucky are homeless and in want on account of the floods.

Clubbing List.

THE NEWS-ARGUS will club with the following papers at the rates mentioned:

The Weekly Globe.....	\$1.80
The Weekly Mail & Empire, with premium picture.....	1.80
The Family Herald & Weekly Star, with premium picture.....	1.70
" with picture and book.....	1.80
The Weekly Sun.....	1.80
The Toronto News (Daily).....	2.25
The Toronto Star (Daily).....	2.25
The Toronto Globe (Daily).....	4.50
The Farmers' Advocate, weekly \$2.25	

We recommend our readers to subscribe to the Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine, the best Agricultural Journal in America.

THE ALFALFA PLANT.

IT WAS CULTIVATED IN ASIA LONG BEFORE THE CHRISTIAN ERA.

Alfalfa is a native of southwestern Asia and five centuries prior to the Christian era had been carried to and cultivated in southern Europe. The Romans used and appreciated it as a feed for their chariot and war horses before the birth of Christ. From Italy, in which country its growth has been maintained continuously to the present day, it found its way into Spain and France.

The Spaniards during the Spanish invasion carried it into South America and Mexico. During the middle of the nineteenth century it was introduced into this country through California by the Chileans. Since then it has gradually spread eastward until today there is probably not a state or territory in the Union in which this oldest of cultivated forage plants is not grown to some extent. Where this plant has come to us from Spain, directly or indirectly, it is known as alfalfa, while if brought from other countries of Europe (and it is in isolated instances here and there) it is generally called lucerne, from a valley in Switzerland by the same name in which it grows well and in large quantities.

Pretty Names For Books.

The following are some of the earliest titles of old English books:

"A Most Delectable Sweet Perfumed Nosegay For God's Saints to Smell At."

"Biscuit Baked In the Oven of Charity, Carefully Conserved For the Chickens of the Church, the Sparrows of the Spirit and the Sweet Swallows of Salvation."

"A Sigh of Sorrow For the Sinners of Zion Breathed Out of a Hole in the Wall of an Earthly Vessel Known Among Men by the Name of Samuel Fish" (a Quaker who had been imprisoned).

"Eggs of Charity Layed For the Chickens of the Covenant and Boiled With the Water of Divine Love. Take Ye Out and Eat."

"The Spiritual Mustard Pot to Make the Soul Sneeze With Devotion."

Most of these were published in the time of Cromwell.

Lawyers at Westminster.

Of the professions and trades represented in the house of commons the law holds first place, but in early days no class of men gave greater trouble than the lawyers, and many were the attempts made to keep them out of the house. James I., when the parliament of 1624-25 was to be chosen advised electors "not to choose curious and wrangling lawyers, who may seek reputation by stirring needless questions." This and other autocratic counsel in the past and present has, however, done little to stem the tide of lawyers which flows at each election into the house.—Strand Magazine.

The Ideal Life.

To live content with small means, to seek elegance rather than luxury and refinement rather than fashion, to be worthy, not respectable, and wealthy, not rich; to study hard, think quickly, talk gently, act frankly; to listen to stars, babies and sages with open heart; to bear all cheerfully, do all bravely, await occasions, hurry never—in a word, to let the spiritual, unbidden and unconscious grow up through the common.—William Henry Channing.

THE DOOM OF VENICE

IT MAY BE TO LIE IN THE BOSOM OF THE ADRIATIC.

THE FAMOUS BELLS OF ST. MARK'S MAY TOLL ON OCEAN'S DEPTHS LIKE THOSE OF OLD PORT ROYAL—THE SUNKEN CITIES OF THE WORLD.

It is believed by many that Venice is sinking into the Adriatic and that she gradually will disappear beneath the waters of the great lagoon from which her palaces crowned islands arise. Other cities have gone that way before her, and ships now sail over spots which were once teeming with a populous life.

At the entrance to the harbor of Kingston, Jamaica, the original city of Port Royal lies fathoms deep beneath the blue and sunlit waters of the Caribbean sea. A narrow strip of land, on which are a small settlement and a fort, is all that is left of what was once the richest and wickedest town in the West Indies. It was the resort of pirates, who rested there from their depredations and made the city hideous with their revelry. But these pirates brought great stores of their loot to the city, and its commerce grew and flourished. Palaces and churches were built, pirate often striving by a rich endowment of a church to square his accounts with heaven.

According to an old French legend, however, the original Bluebeard lived in Brittany in the sixth century and was known as Count Conomer. After seven of his wives had disappeared he became enamored of Triphyna, the daughter of Count Guereck of Vannes. The wedding was celebrated at Vannes, and Conomer took his bride home.

Before a year had passed Triphyna noticed a change in her husband's manner, and, fearing the same fate that had met her predecessors, she fled from the castle, but was overtaken by Conomer, who struck off her head with a single blow. St. Gildas, by whom the unfortunate wife had been educated, happened to pass the spot soon after, and, seeing the body, he tenderly replaced the head and by prayer restored Triphyna to life. The story does not relate the end of Conomer.

BLUEBEARD.

TWO DIFFERENT STORIES AS TO WHO WAS THE ORIGINAL.

Likewise many of the other heroes of the nursery tales, Bluebeard once lived in the flesh and blood, if the old chronicler Hollinshed, from whom Shakespeare got so much of his material, is to be believed. According to that writer, the original Bluebeard was Gilles de Retez or de Ratz, marquis of Laval, who became marshal of France in 1429. He is described as an impious and debauched man, a devotee of the black art, who enticed young men and women to his castle and killed them in order to obtain innocent blood for his magical enchantments and who also murdered six or seven of his wives. His crimes were discovered, and he was burned at the stake in 1440 at Nantes.

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PHYSICAL EXERCISE.

EFFECT OF BOXING ON THE MENTAL AND MORAL FACULTIES.

Boxing is an exercise which is not only of the most marked benefit in a purely physical way, but it is of the utmost value as a means of training the mental and moral faculties. One of the most unfortunate whimsicalities of our very whimsical day is the prejudice against boxing as a sport and exercise. There is no sport in which there is provided such splendid exercise for body and mind and spirit as in boxing.

The physical influence of boxing is superb. Every muscle and organ is brought into active use. So far as mentality is concerned, the perception, imagination, judgment, discretion, self confidence, aggressiveness and will are all brought into active and rapid use. The boxer who fails in perceiving his opponent's intention, who misses in judging the power or reach of his blow, who is lacking in self confidence, will power or aggressiveness, who fails for one moment to remember all the weak points of the man against whom he is working—that boxer is likely to fail, to lose what we all value—that is, reputation, public confidence and income. Among the many sports and games which are of value in training the mind I place boxing as by all means the most valuable.—W. R. C. Latson, M. D., in Outing Magazine.

AN EXTRAORDINARY MIGRATION.

One of the greatest mysteries to scientists, one for which there seems to be no reasonable explanation, is that concerning the migration of the lemming, or Norway rat. Instead of taking place once a year, these migrations occur only once in eleven years. When the time comes for the exodus the little animals journey westward from Scandinavia, allowing nothing to stop their movements, which virtually amount to a headlong flight. They swim the lakes and rivers and climb the highest mountains in incalculable numbers, devastating the whole country through which they travel. Naturalists attribute the movement to some inherited memory of a flight to escape an expected cataclysm, but this seems somewhat far fetched.

AN OLD ROMAN MINT.

A completely equipped Roman mint was discovered in a cave in the neighborhood of Kayosvar, Hungary. Besides crucibles, which still contained bronze, there were three dies for the production of gold coins, dies of silver, bronze and iron ore and 300 coins. The investigation made showed that the workshop dated from the first century of the Christian era. A number of neatly worked earrings, bracelets and other objects of bronze, as well as tools, such as hammers and tongs, were also found.

THE YANKEES IN GERMAN EYES.

The Yankees are a joyous people. They are before everything optimists. Why should they not be? They dwell in a spacious land full of the treasures of the earth. They are not overladen with knowledge, but learn for practice, and during the greater part of the year a blue heaven stretches over them. For all those reasons the Yankees may well laugh. The Americans are, moreover, born humorists.

HER COST.

Young Jobson is of an exceedingly statistical turn of mind. He got married lately, and at the railway station he had his wife wedded; then he took out a little hand book and made some calculations, muttering: "Wedding expenses, —; railway expenses, —; divide by —. I say, my dear, you have cost me exactly fourpence halfpenny a pound."

NOT THAT STRAP.

"Why don't you get up and give that seat to your father, Bobby?" replied the woman. "Doesn't it pain you to see him reaching for a strap?"

"Not on a train," chuckled Bobby.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

OBLIVION IS THE FLOWER THAT GROWS BEST ON GRAVES.—GEORGE SAND.

WOMAN'S ORIGIN.

THE STORY AS IT IS TOLD IN AN OLD SUNSET LEGEND.

Tradition says there was a scarcity of solid elements at the time of her creation.

At the beginning of time Twashtri, the Vulcan of the Hindoo mythology, created the world, but when he wished to create a woman he found that he had employed all his material in the creation of man. There did not remain one solid element. Then Twashtri, perplexed, fell into a profound meditation. He roused himself as follows:

He took the roundness of the moon, the undulations of the serpent, the twining of climbing plants, the trembling of the grass, the slenderness of the rose vine and the velvet of the flower, the lightness of the leaf and the glance of the fawn, the gayety of the sun's rays and tears of the mist, the inconstancy of the wind and the timidity of the hare, the vanity of the peacock and the softness of the down on the throat of the swallow, the hardness of the diamond, the sweet flavor of honey and the cruelty of the tiger, the warmth of fire, the chill of snow, the chatter of the jay and the cooling of the turtle dove. He united all these and formed a woman. Then he made a present of her to man.

Eight days later the man came to Twashtri and said:

"My lord, the creature you gave me poisons my existence. She chatters without rest, she takes all my time, she laments for nothing at all and is always ill."

And Twashtri received the woman again.

But eight days later the man came again to the god and said:

"My lord, my life is very solitary since I returned this creature. I remember she glanced at me from the corner of her eye, and she played with me, clung to me."

And Twashtri returned the woman to him.

Three days only passed, and Twashtri saw the man coming to him again.

"My lord," said he, "I do not understand exactly how, but I am sure the woman causes me more annoyance than pleasure. I beg of you to relieve me of her."

But Twashtri cried, "Go your way and do your best!"

And the man cried, "I cannot live with her!"

"Neither can you live without her," replied Twashtri.

And the man was sorrowful, murmuring: "Woe is me! I can neither live with her nor without her."

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

IT IS ALWAYS BETTER TO THROW A BULLET THAN A PICKLE.

THE FRIENDS WHO FLATTER US ARE THE ONES WE SAY "UNDERSTAND" US.

Nobody Knows Much, But Everybody Should Know Enough Not To Go To Law.

IF YOU HAVE A GOOD OPINION OF YOURSELF AND WISH OTHERS TO HAVE IT, KEEP IT TO YOURSELF.

NO USE TALKING. IT IS VERY HARD TO FEEL JUST RIGHT TOWARD A FRIEND AFTER YOU HAVE HEARD HIM PRAISE YOUR ENEMY.

WE SUPPOSE IT IS "BROADENING" TO TRAVEL FOR THE REASON THAT THE TRAVELER DISCOVERS WHAT A LOT OF PEOPLE THERE ARE ON EARTH WHO NEVER HEARD OF HIM.

THIS IS WHAT THE AMBITIONS OF LIFE FINALLY AMOUNT TO—that A MAN MAY HAVE A WARM CORNER AND ENOUGH TO EAT WHEN HE IS OLD AND THAT HIS FINAL ILLNESS MAY BE A BRIEF ONE.

ITCHING PALM OIL.

"PALM OIL," A SYNONYM FOR "GRAFT," IS NOT AT ALL A NOVELTY IN THIS SENSE. IN 1627 MIDDLETON WROTE THAT "PALM OIL WILL MAKE A PURSUANT RELENT." THE SIXTEENTH AND SEVENTEENTH CENTURIES REVELED IN VARIETIES OF THE METAPHOR.

GREENE SPEAKS OF RUBBING PALMS WITH "THE OIL OF ANGELS," A HUMOROUS ALLUSION TO THE COIN NAMED AFTER THE ANGELIC FIGURE STAMPED UPON IT, AND "OIL OF ANGELS" SEEMS TO HAVE BEEN QUITE A COMMON JOKE IN ENGLAND.

ANOTHER WRITER HAS A REFERENCE TO "UNPOINTING" AN ECCLESIASTIC IN THE LIST "WITH INDIAN OYL." BOTH "ANPOINTING" AND "GREASING" WERE FREQUENTLY USED TO MEAN BRIBING, EVEN WITHOUT SPECIAL MENTION OF THE HAND AS THE PART GREASED. DRYDEN HAS "THE GREAZ'D ADVOCATE."

ANCIENT THERMOPYLAE.

IN SPITE OF THE FACT, WHICH IS WELL KNOWN, THAT THE SEA HAS RECEDED SINCE ANCIENT TIMES, THE STRATEGIC POSITION OF THE ANCIENT PASS OF THERMOPYLAE IS STILL IMMENSELY STRONG. THE ALTERNATIVE ROUTE BY DELGIHL, WHICH CROSSSES THE HILL A MILE AND A HALF NORTH OF THE SPRINGS BY WELL ENGINEERED ZIGZAGS, IS EQUAL CAPABLE OF DEFENSE AND LENDS ITSELF TO THE NEEDS OF A MOST DIFFICULT CHARACTER. EITHER PASS MIGHT BE HELD INDEFINITELY BY 5,000 MEN. THE CONST ROAD IS ABSOLUTELY COMMUNICATED FROM THE HEIGHTS SO THAT A COMPARETIVELY SMALL FORCE WOULD RENDER IT IMPASSABLE.

DYRRAH HAS BEEN ENTERED WITH THE MAIL RAILROAD.

"AH!" SAID AN EDITOR, "AN EPICLITE."

"NO!" SAID MR. HERFORD, TEARING OPEN THE ENVELOPE, "NOT AN EPICLITE; A COFFEE."

NO CANNIBALISM.

WITH A WAVING HAND HE CLIPPED AN IRISH PAPER THE FOLLOWING TRANSCRIPT OF AN OFFICIAL NOTICE IN A DUBLIN GOVERNMENT OFFICE: "Under no circumstances must government messengers be used for luncheon."

ADVERTISEMENTS MAY BE CHANGED AT THE EXPENSE OF ADVERTISERS WITHOUT SPECIFIC NOTICE.

TRANSLATED ADVERTISEMENTS, &c., FOR THE FIRST INSERTION, 2c. PER LINE EACH SUBSEQUENT INSERTION.

ADVERTISEMENTS WITHOUT SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS, 1c. PER LINE EACH.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS INSERTED FREE.

JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION 2c. PER LINE, IN HEAVY AND FASHIONABLE STYLE, AND ON SHORT NOTICES.

HARDWARE!

Just placed in stock

150,000

Clear butt, 18-inch

Cedar Shingles

These shingles are good width.

Call and see them. Prices are right.

A Special Offer

THE BUSY MAN'S MAGAZINE
(The Cream of the World's Magazines reproduced for Busy People)

AND

THE NEWS-ARGUS

will be sent to any address, one year, for \$2.00

. The subscription price of the Magazine alone is \$2 per year.

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Guardian Fire Insurance Co.

Norwich Union Fire Insurance Co.

Liverpool, London & Globe "

Sun Insurance Company.

Gore Insurance Co.

Lloyd's Plate Glass Insurance Co.

Ontario Accident Insurance Co.

W. S. MARTIN,
Insurance Agent, STIRLING.

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Write today for a free copy of our interesting book "Inventor's Helper," and "How You Are Swindled." We have extensive experience in the preparation of foreign applications. Send sketch and photo for free advice. MARION & WARREN, Experts. Send through MUNN & CO., 25 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

Wedding Invitations

NEATLY PRINTED IN THE BEST STYLE AT THE NEWS-ARGUS OFFICE.

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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Applications strictly confidential. Send sketch and photo for free advice. MARION & WARREN, Experts. Send through MUNN & CO., 25 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

JAMES CURRIE.
Subscription Price

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1.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.
1.25 IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

STIRLING, HASTINGS COUNTY, ONT., THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1907.

Vol. XXVIII, No. 20.

The Store of Quality.

FOR ONE WEEK -

Jan. 31st to Feb. 7th, inclusive

55 New and Up-to-date

OVERCOATS

Sizes from 34 to 42, and ranging in price from \$6.50 to \$15.00,

Clearing Sale, 20 p.c. off for cash

These are values that are clearing out our over-crowded stock.

79 Men's, Boys' & Children's

SUITS

20 per cent. off for Cash

A Week full of Opportunities.

Balance of our

Furs at a Big Discount

FRED. T. WARD,

Headquarters for Men's Fine Ordered Clothing, Haberdashery, etc.

The Store of Satisfaction

GREAT CLEARING SALE
Before stock-taking will clear for Cash only

Flannelette Waists, 40 cts., were 50 cts.
Silk Blouses, \$3.00, were \$4.75 and \$5.00
\$1.98, were \$3.00

Cushion Tops, from 20 cts. up

Silk Cushion Tops, from 40 cts. up

6 good hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 25 cts.

2 good embroidered " 20 cts.

" " 25 cts.

Scallopines, 40 cts., were 50 cts.

Children's Bear Cloth Coats, \$1.50, cheap

Dress Goods, 20 and 25 cts., were 30, 40, 50 cts.

Cashmere Hose, 35 cts., were 40 cts.

Gloves, 20 per cent off

Men's and Ladies' Underwear, 20 per cent off

Men's Work Shirts, 35 cts., were 50 cts.

Hats any price Wings any price

Black Ostrich Feathers, half price

A lot of Ribbons cheap

Men's Ties, 2 for 25 cts

Men's Cardigan Jackets, from 75 cts. up

Overcoats at a loss

Lot of Ready-made Clothing at half price

Halifax Tweeds, 15 per cent off

Tiedowns, \$2.00, were \$2.50

Ladies' Fur-lined Cape, \$8.00, was \$12.00

Lot odd Corsets, 25 per cent. off

C. F. STICKLE.

JUST ARRIVED

A fine line of

Cut Glass & Silverware

Call and be convinced that the assortment is complete and at right prices.

H. HADLEY,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELER, & OPTICIAN

County Council

In our last issue we gave a report of the proceedings of the first day.

The Council resumed on Wednesday morning.

A communication was read from Mr. Thos. W. Christie, claiming \$80 damages for injuries received through falling through a culvert on the road between Madoc and Tweed on Nov. 23rd last, opposite the residence of Arthur Haslett. He valued the horse very highly and as he had considerable travelling he had to hire livery horses. He claimed the culvert had been in bad shape for some time.

The matter was referred to the committee of the whole on Roads and Bridges.

A communication from the territorial headquarters of the Salvation Army at Toronto, asking for a grant, was read; and another from the officers of the Prisoners' Aid Association, asking for a grant of \$10. Both were referred to the committee on Ways and Means.

Messrs. Porter and Carnow wrote on behalf of their client, Mrs. Ellen Scrimshaw, of Richmond township, claiming damages for injuries received by being thrown from the bridge over Sucker Creek, in Tyendinaga township. The solicitors claim the railing was in a defective condition.

The matter was referred to the Gravel Roads committee.

The National Sanitarium Association wrote asking the council to endow a bed in the Muskoka Home for Consumptives. They depended upon their support from the contributions from the public.

The communication was referred to the committee on Ways and Means.

The usual petition from Mr. John Ross Robertson, on behalf of the Hospital for Sick Children in Toronto, was referred to the committee on Ways and Means.

An invitation was read from Mrs. A. Knox to the members to make use of the free reading room in connection with Bridge Street Methodist Church.

On motion of Mr. Vermilyea the clerk was instructed to acknowledge the invitation with thanks.

Mr. Vandervoort moved, seconded by Mr. Farley, that the Roads and Bridges committee be composed of the following members—Cornell, Ketcheson, Wright, Newton, Bonter, Vermilyea, Burkitt and Collins.

Mr. Vermilyea thought every member of the county council should constitute that important committee. Every member should know where they stood in regard to the expenditure. Safer conclusions could be reached if the whole council were a committee.

After some discussion Mr. Vandervoort asked permission to add the name of Mr. Hanley to the committee suggested by him. This was done.

Mr. Vermilyea asked that Mr. Farley's name be placed on the committee instead of his, as he would refuse to act on that committee.

Mr. Mather agreed thoroughly with Mr. Vermilyea's motion.

Mr. Vandervoort's motion carried.

Mr. Dryden moved, seconded by Mr. Best, that the committee of the House of Refuge be composed of Messrs. Vandervoort, Bowler, Collins, Dracup, Mathew and McDonnell.—Carried.

Mr. Harper moved, seconded by Mr. Collins, that the Executive committee be composed of Messrs. Dryden, Wickie, Simpkins, Best, Harper, Farley and Mather.—Carried.

In Committee on Ways and Means the communication from Mr. J. Ross Robertson in reference to the Sick Children's Hospital in Toronto was taken up.

Several of the members spoke in the highest terms of the work done by that institution and that money given them was well spent.

Mr. Bonter moved and Mr. Best seconded, that the Council grant the sum of \$10.—Carried.

No action was taken in reference to a petition from the Prisoners' Aid Association.

A communication from the Free Hospital for Consumptives asking for a grant caused considerable discussion.

Mr. Bonter was in favor of granting the sum of \$25. as in former years.

Dr. Harper moved, seconded by Mr. Vermilyea, that no action be taken in the matter. The former stated that he understood some very serious charges would shortly be made against the management of that institution. His motion carried.

The request from the Salvation Army asking for assistance in their work was They asked \$100 per annum.

Mr. Vermilyea moved and Mr. Kirk seconded, that no action be taken.

Mr. Luther Cornell, reeve of Elzevir and Grimthorpe was chosen chairman of the Road and Bridge committee; Mr. Dryden, reeve of Deseronto, chairman of the Executive committee; and Mr. Stanley Vandervoort, reeve of Sidney, chairman of the House of Refuge committee.

On motion of Mr. Vermilyea the Council agreed to sell to the township of Thurlow sufficient land in the north of the House of Refuge property for the purpose of opening a road from Bridge street to Herchmor avenue; on such terms as may be agreed upon.

The matter was referred to the House of Refuge committee, with power to act.

On motion of Mr. Harper, seconded by Mr. Wright, the sum of \$100 was granted the Model School Board at Madoc.

Mr. Cornell explained that at the last session the matter was overlooked.

Mr. Jarman, the police magistrate at Bancroft, addressed the council. He asked that the council fix upon a sum to remunerate him for his travelling expenses as well as provide an office for him. He had to hold court sometimes 40 miles north of Bancroft and his work in the north saved the county a lot of money as he tried cases which might easily have been sent here for trial. He asked for \$50 for travelling expenses and \$50 for an office for each year.

The matter was left over for discussion later on.

THURSDAY'S SESSIONS

A communication was read from W. Jeffers Diamond, asking the county council to appoint a small committee to confer with the Board of Education in reference to the High School examination paper stating that Mr. J. C. Morgan had been appointed inspector for the city temporarily.

The matter was referred to the committee on communications.

Superintendent Bleeker's annual report on the state of certain bridges was read and referred to the committee on Roads and Bridges.

The manager of the Bank of Commerce wrote, stating that the debt of the county on December 31st, 1906, was \$30,043.83. The report was received and filed.

Mr. Vermilyea said he felt that the amount the chairman of Roads and Bridges received each year was excessive and it was not necessary to drive over every foot of the gravel roads of the county. He did not think the county should pay two or three hundred dollars a year, no matter who the chairman was, and he moved, seconded by Mr. Farley.

"That the amount paid the chairman of roads for services in connection with the position, in any one year do not exceed the sum of \$150 hereafter."

Mr. Dryden was quite in accord with the spirit of the motion and he would like to see the sum placed at \$100.

Mr. Collins and Mr. Harper thought the reeves of each municipality should accompany the superintendent, as they would be in a better position to say where money should be spent.

Mr. Harper thought the reeves should not charge anything for their services.

Mr. Hanley agreed with the motion as introduced by Mr. Vermilyea. He thought the sum of \$150 was sufficient salary. He felt sure the superintendent was capable.

Mr. Ketcheson thought Mr. Vermilyea's motion was along the right line. He thought the chairman would listen to the suggestions made by the different reeves.

Mr. Collins moved, seconded by Mr. Burkitt, "That the reeves or deputies of the different municipalities accompany the superintendent when inspecting roads and bridges instead of the chairman of that committee and that the reeves or deputies receive no pay therefor."

Mr. Vandervoort said he would not assume the responsibility of driving over all the township roads without pay.

Mr. Bonter supported Mr. Vermilyea's motion.

Mr. Burkitt said he believed in fair play but he also believed in economy.

After considerable discussion a vote was taken and the amendment of Mr. Collins was carried.

Notice was given of several by-laws. Mr. Hanley moved, seconded by Mr. Dryden, that the superintendent of Roads and Bridges inspect all the wooden bridges in the county, so that those in need of repairs could be done during

(Concluded on page 4)

Bad Stomach Trouble Cured.

Having been sick for the past two years with a bad stomach trouble, a friend gave me a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. They did me so much good that I bought a bottle of them and have used twelve bottles in all. To-day I am well of a bad stomach trouble.—Mrs. JOHN LOWE, Cooper, Maine. These tablets are for sale by Morton & Haight.

Why Suffer from Rheumatism?

Do you know that rheumatic pains can be relieved? If you doubt this just try one application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm.

It will make more rest and sleep possible, and that certainly means a great deal to any one afflicted with rheumatism. For sale by Morton & Haight.

Before Opening An Account

examine the growth of The Sovereign Bank.
In 4½ years, ending 31st October, 1906.

Assets have increased to \$25,343,401
Excess of assets over Liabilities to the Public has increased to 5,278,557
Deposits have increased to 15,678,920

\$1.00 opens an account in the Savings Department.
Interest paid 4 times a year.

The Sovereign Bank of Canada.

STIRLING, HAVELOCK, MARMORA.

STIRLING BRANCH. W. R. HOWSON, Manager.

£ Sterling Hall

FEBRUARY Stock-taking Sale

We're through with our Great January Sale. You made it a great success, in spite of bad weather. Now we are busy stock-taking and have many odds and ends of Winter Stock still to sell at bargain prices. We're not afraid to cut the prices small, so don't fail to come here to spend your February small change for Big Values.

Savings in Women's Underwear

Still a good bunch of Ladies' Vests and Drawers, regular 25 and 30 cent values, ... on sale at 19 cents

Economy Cashmere Hose

A fine, all-wool Cashmere Hose, sizes 9, 9½, 10. Its worth 35 cents a pair, on sale at 25 cents per pair

Co Fast Fur Prices

We have still a few good things to offer in Men's and Women's Fur Coats and small Furs. We're having the right sort of weather for wearing them and the prices are close to the vanishing point.

3 Ladies' plain Astrachan Coats, sizes 34, 36, regular \$25.00, on sale, each \$15.00

1 fine quality Grey Lamb, regular Jacket style, size 34, value \$50.00, on sale at \$35.00

2 Near Seal, blended Mink Marmot trim, regular \$50.00, on sale at \$35.00

1 Men's Marmot-lined Coat, German Otter Collar, black Beaver shell, size 38, value \$35.00, on sale at \$25.00

1 Men's Rat-lined Coat, indigo dyed Beaver shell, Persian Lamb Collar, value \$60.00, on sale at \$40.00

Miss Canada

This is a good new name for a good new shoe for ladies. Qualities and styles are of the best.

High lace Kid Shoes, "Miss Canada" at \$2.50

" " Patent Shoes, " at \$3.00

Ladies' Neckwear

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DARE HE?

OR, A SAD LIFE STORY.

CHAPTER XVII.—(Continued).

"I will not—I will not let you say such things," he says, trembling. "She is good; she has a dear face; and I love to hear you say so! May I—may I bring her to see you?"

As he makes this request, he feels his little fingers that are lying in his palm give a nervous start; and at once quitly but determinedly, the captive hand is withdrawn. It and its fellow fly up to her face, and together quite cover it from his view. Though, as I have said, they are small, yet, it being small, too, to match them, they conceal it entirely. "You will not say no!" he cries anxiously. "I am sure you will not say no! I shall feel very much snubbed if you do."

Still no answer. Still that shielded face, and the ominous silence behind it. He rises, a dark red spreading over his features.

"I must apologize for having made the suggestion. I can only beg you to forgive that it was made. Good-bye!"

He has nearly reached the door, when he hears the trou-trou of her gown, and turning, sees that her unsteady feet have carried her after him, and that her face is changing from crimson to white and back again with startling rapidity.

"I thought you would have understood," she says, faintly. "I thought that you were the one person who would not have misunderstood."

His conscience pricks him, but he is never very quick to be able to own himself in the wrong, and before he can bring himself to frame any sentence that smacks of apology—and regret, she resumes, with a little more composure—and in a conventional voice:

"You know—we told you—even at Genoa—that—that we are not going out, that we do not wish to make any new acquaintances."

"I know," replies he with some indignation, "that that is the hollow formal bulletin you issue to the world in general, but I thought—I hoped—"

"Do not bring her to see me," she interplies, abandoning her effort for compunction, and speaking in a broken voice, while her eyes swim in tears. "She—she might be sorry—she—she might not like her afterwards."

He looks back at her with an almost terrified air. Is the answer to her sad riddle coming to him thus? Has he had the brutality to force her into giving it?

"You have been so kind in not asking me any questions, you have even given up alluding to old times since you saw that it hurt me—but you must see—of course you do—that there is something—in me—not like other people—something—that prevents my—having any friends! I have not a friend in the world" (with a low sob) "except my mother—except mamma!" Do you think (breaking into a watery smile) "that it is very silly of me, at my age, to call her 'mamma' still?"

"I think," he says, "that I am one of the greatest brutes out, and that I should be thankful, if some one would kick me downstairs."

And with this robust expression of self-depreciation, he takes his hat and departs.

CHAPTER XVIII.

"Ah Blumen alle, Heraus! Heraus!"

It was to German flowers that the above best was addressed. If they obey it, with how much more alacrity do the Italian ones comply with its glad command. It is a week later, and now no one can say that "the spring comes slowly up this way." Vines, ligs, and mulberries, all are continuously racing out, and the corn has added two emerald touches to its fiery blades. The young plane trees in the Piazza d'Azeglio, so skimpily robed when first Jim had rung the enrossed bell of No. 12, are exchanging the tattered shreds for an apparel of plenitude and grace, and a wonderful Paulownia is beginning to hold up her cluster of gloccinia bells.

Jim has watched the daily progress of the plane leaves from the low window of No. 12's entresol. The daily progress? Is it possible that he has been there every day during the past week? He asks himself this, with a species of shock, and it is with a sense of relief that he finds that one whole day has intervened, during which he had not heard the sound of the electric bell thrilling through the apartment under the touch of his own fingers. What can have taken him there, every day but one? He runs over, in his mind, with a misgiving as to their insufficiency, the reasons of his visit. For the first he had an excellent excuse. Surely it would have been barbarous not to have impeded to the anxiously watching pair the good news that the object of their mysterious terror had really and authentically gone! On the second day it seemed quite worth while to take the walk, in order to tell them that he has accidentally learned the clergyman's destination to return via Milan and the St. Gottard, and that the day, being as near them as San Annunziata, it had seemed unfriendly not to interest himself in Mrs. Le Marchant's neuralgia. On the fourth—he pulled short up in his reminiscences. Why had he gone on the fourth day? He can give no answer to the question, and slides off from it to another. Which was the fourth day? Was it yes, it was—the one on which the wind blew as coldly east as it might have done across Salisbury Plain's naked expanse, and he had found Elizabeth sitting on a milking-slow shivering over a poor little fire of green wood, and blowing it with a pair of bellows. He had helped her to blow, and between fits of blowing and blowing, she entirely away, as often happens in the case of unskillful handlers of the bellows, and Elizabeth had laughed till she cried.

And meanwhile, how many times has

he been within the portals of the Anglo-American? With all his arithmetic he cannot make it more than twice. This neglect of his betrothed, however, is not of quite so disastrous a cast as at the first blush it may appear. It is she herself who causes to her life-long principle of shielding him from all disagreeable experiences, has forbidden him her door. He can aid her neither to bandage her father's swollen foot in the severe gout under which he is groaning, nor to aileys. Sibylla's mysterious sufferings always display a marked increase in acuteness whenever any other member of the family shows a disposition to set up claims as an invalid. Cecilia, indeed, is ready enough to give her help in nursing her father, but she has on former occasions shown such an ungrateful aptitude for tumbling over his swathed and extended leg, and upsetting his physic all over him, that she is received with such obtrusions as his ciath will permit, so often as she shows her short nose within his sick room. Only twice in a whole week, can Amelia have wished to be taken quite so literally when she had bidden him stay away? There is only one answer possible to the question, and he shows his consciousness of it by at once raising himself out of the chair in which he is sunk and turning his steps hastily towards her.

It is morning. The east wind is clean gone, and the streets are full of the scent of the innumerable illes of the valley, of which everybody's hands are full. He stops a minute and buys a great sheaf for a miraculously small sum, from one of the unnumbered sellers. It shall be his peace for him, if indeed it needs making, which it has never done yet. He almost smiles at the absurdity of the suggestion. He finds Cecilia alone in the sitting-room, Cecilia sitting at the window reading the Queen. Upon her large pink face there is a puzzled expression, which is perhaps to be accounted for by the fact that the portion of the journal which she is perusing is that entitled "Etiquette," and under it are the answers to last week's questions, upon nice points of social law, which, if you do not happen to read the questions, have undoubtedly an enigmatic air, as in the following instances: "Your husband takes the Baronet's daughter, and you follow with the Prince." "We do not understand your question—babies never die out," etc.

Upon Jim's entrance Cecilia lays down her paper, and at once offers to go in search of her sister, with whom she shortly returns. He had been quite right. There is no peace to make. Amelia greets him with her usual patient and perfectly unaromatic smile, but his second glance at her tells him that she is looking old and fatigued. It is only in very early youth that vigils and worries and self-denials do not write their names upon the skin.

"How—how pale you are!" he says. If he had given utterance to the word that hovered on his lips, he would have cried, "yellow!"

"It would be very odd if she did not," says Cecilia with a shrug, looking up from her "Etiquette" to which she has returned; "she has sat up three nights with father, and last evening Sibylla bid us all good-bye. You know she never can bear anybody else to be ill, and when father has the gout she bids us all good-bye—and Amelia is always taken in and sheds torrents of tears—do you, Amelia?"

Amelia has subsided rather wearily into chair. "She really thinks that she is dying," says she, apologetically—"and who knows?" Some day, perhaps, it may come true.

"Not it," rejoins her sister with an exasperated snuff, "she will see us all out; will not she, Jim?"

"I have not the remotest doubt of it," says Cecilia with a shrug, looking up from her "Etiquette" to which she has returned; "she has sat up three nights with father, and last evening Sibylla bid us all good-bye. You know she never can bear anybody else to be ill, and when father has the gout she bids us all good-bye—and Amelia is always taken in and sheds torrents of tears—do you, Amelia?"

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It is the expression of the unjust wrath which Burgoyne, feeling it much pleasanter to be angry with some one else than himself, is artificially and not unsuccessfully fostering. Again Amelia's lip quivers.

"I thought," she says, gently, "if—if you have no other engagement, this afternoon; if—if you are free."

Nothing can be milder than the form with this suggestion takes, and yet there is something in its shape that provokes him.

"Free!" he interrupts tartly, "of course I am free! I have a gouty father and a hysterical sister? Why should not I be free?"

"I am very glad to hear it," rejoins she—the light that his first proposal to take her out had brought into her face growing brighter and more established—because in that case there is nothing to prevent your meeting us at the villa, and—"

"And seeing you and Mrs. Byng walking along with your arms round each other's neck, like a couple of schoolgirls," cries he, with a sort of spurious gumpiness.

"I don't think why you should object to Amelia's walking about with her arm round Mrs. Byng's neck," says Cecilia, whose attention to her "Etiquette" is apparently not so absorbing but that she has some time to spare for the conversation going on in her neighborhood.

They all laugh a little; and harmony being restored, and Jim graciously vouchsafing to forgive Amelia for having ignored her for a moment, she returns to her patient, and to his hotel, where he is at once, contrary to his wish, pounced upon by Byng.

For some reason which he would be puzzled to explain to himself, he has for the last week rather avoided his friend's company—a task rendered easier by the disposition manifested by the young man's mother to monopolize him, his disposition to which Burgoyne has felt no inclination to run counter. It is with out enthusiasm that he receives Byng's expressions of pleasure in their accidental meeting.

"I have been searching for you high and low."

"I have you?"

"Where have you been?"

"I have been to the Anglo-American—with a flash of inward self-congratulation at this query having been put to day, instead of yesterday, or the day before. The other looks disappointed.

"To the Anglo-American? I thought—I hoped; 'Tave you seen them lately?"

Burgoyne has ceased to feign lack of understanding to whom the personal pronoun refers, and he answers with as much carelessness as at a moment's notice he can put on—"Why, yes, I have, once or twice."

"Do they—do they think it strange of me not to have been near them all this time?"

"They may do—drily."

"They did not; perhaps—sarcastically—"The subject was too acutely painful for them to allude to."

Frequently as he has exposed himself to them, his mentor's sneers never fail to send the crimson racing into Byng's face, and it finds its way there now. It does not, however, prevent his proceeding, after a confused moment or two, with his anxious catechism.

"She—she has not referred to the subject?"

"What subject?"

"It—to me?"

"She has never mentioned your name, Stay"—his veracity winning a reluctant victory over his ill-nature—"one day she said that you were sunshiny, and that she liked sunshine."

As he speaks he looks down at his boots, too unfeignedly annoyed by the justification of Elizabeth's epithet, which its retelling has worked on Byng's countenance, to be able to contemplate him with any decent patience. But there is enough evidence in the boy's voice of the effect wrought upon him by Miss Le Marchant's adjective to make his comrades repeat very heartily of having roared at first.

"I should have been over," says Byng, in a low, eager way, "every day, every hour, as often as they would have received me, only that I could not leave my mother; and she—she—she has taken them or gripe!"

"En grappe? Your mother?" repeats Jim, too honestly and disagreeably startled by this piece of news to be able any longer to maintain his ironical manner. "Why?"

The other shrugs his shoulders dispiritedly.

"I have not an idea; it cannot be because they did not seem to wish to be introduced to her at the Academia the other day; she is quite incapable of such politeness, and she admired her so tremendously at first, did not she? You heard her; but since she has taken

it into her head that there is something—cannot bear to even say it"—dashing his hat and gloves vehemently upon the table—"something louche, as she calls it, about her. Mother thinks that she—she—she—sinking his voice to an indistinct half-whisper—"has—gone off the rails some time or other. Can you conceive?" raising his tone again to one of the acutest pain and indignation—"that any one—any human being could look in her face and harbor such a notion for a single instant?"

He slures with eyes ablaze with wrathful pity at his friend's face, expecting an answering outbreak to his own; but none such comes. Burgoyne only says, in a not much more assured key than that which the young man had employed:

"How—how can such an idea have got into your mother's head?"

"I do not know, but it is there; and what I wanted you, what I have been searching everywhere for you, is to ask you to—set her right, at once, without any delay. It is unbearable that she should go on thinking such things, and nothing could be easier for you, who know them so well, who know all about them!"

Burgoyne is at first too much stupefied by this appeal, and by the impossibility of answering it in a satisfactory manner, to make any response at all; but at length:

"Know all about them?" he says, in a voice whose subtle impatience hides a much profounder feeling. "Who dares ever say that he knows all about any other living soul?" How many times must I tell you that, until we met at Genoa, I had not set eyes on Miss Le Marchant for ten good years?"

"Mrs. Byng! Mrs. Byng again!"

"This is not what Mr. Wilson said, but

the suggested task, which he had expected, Byng's face takes on a crestfallen, almost frightened look.

"But when you knew them," he says, "in Donohue, then—they were all right then; were not they? They were all thought of them—there was no thing against them?"

"Good heavens—no!" replies Jim heartily, thankful that the appeal is now so worded as to enable him to give a warm testimony in favor of his poor friends.

"There was not a family in all the neighborhood that stood so high. Everybody loved them; everybody had a good word for them."

Burgoyne's countenance clears a little.

"And there is no reason—you have no reason for supposing anything different now?"

Jim sits uneasily in his chair. Can he truthfully give the same convinced affirmative to this question as to the last? It is a second or two before he answers it at all.

"The facts of life are enough for me; I do not trouble myself with its suppositions."

He gets up and walks toward the door as he speaks, resolved to bring an end to this to him intolerable catechism.

"But you must have an opinion—you must think," cries the other's voice, persistently pursuing him. He turns at bay, with the door-handle in his hand, his eyes gleaming.

"I asked her permission to bring Amelia to see her," he says, in a low moved voice; "I had thought as ill of her as your mother does; do you think I should have done that?"

(To be continued.)

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ON THE FARM

THE IDEAL BIOGRAPHY.

The

The Prettiest Girl in Peckham.

The very first time I set eyes on Nellie I says to myself, "Bill, this is the little filly for you. You'd go together in double harness like a pair of thoroughbreds."

I met her at a little Christmas party. Not much in my line perhaps, but it just shows you what you never know. That party was a sort of blessing in disguise for me. Nellie looked at me and I looked at her, and well, we出了 together from that very moment. I'm not exactly what you might call a hamster far as girls are concerned, but I was absolutely struck all of a time.

"Shake on it," I says. We shook hands, and then we had a talk about the arrangements for the show. Jack gave me a lot of useful tips to dress and so on. He advised me to take Nellie up to Bond Street to one of the swagga hairdressers, and to get her to make up just the least bit so as to allow for the footlights. And he asked me to let all my pals know that my girl had entered for the show, and as many as I could support him. Then, after we had had a small talk together, I left him, feeling that I had done a good stroke of business for the firm of Mr. and Mrs. Bill Spotted.

But upon my word women are strange cattle. I had spent a couple of hours at hard brain-work fixin' up things for this girl of mine to be a sort of Queen of May in Peckham. And now, instead of jumping at the chance she shied at it like a two-year-old at her first big fence. I talked to her straight, however, and presently she was as keen on that prize as I was. And then the pair of us had to persuade her mother into a reasonable frame of mind. She was most emphatic about it. She wasn't goin' to have her daughter standin' around a row of brazen hussies for every Tom, Dick, and Harry to stare at! And so on, and so on. I explained to her what a good thing it would be for the dressmaking business if Nellie won a prize, and at last she climbed down and let us have our own way.

The great night came, and you bet I was there in the stalls, with a dozen pals all with big, fat cigars and doing themselves in style. Great Ormonde, it was a night! The house was packed from floor to ceiling. The beauty competition was about the middle of the programme, and nobody paid much attention to the turn that came before it. There was only one thing worth seeing at the show, and that was the "Prettiest Girl in Peckham" handicraft. At last it was announced, and everybody began shouting and cheering like one o'clock, and all the fellows in the bars crowded round to get a good view of the stage.

Up went the curtain, and there they all were—about a couple of score of girls of all sorts and sizes, with numbers on their frocks to identify 'em. And right in the middle of 'em all was my girl. The band struck up a slow march, and they all walked round in Indian file. Then each one advanced in turn to the footlights and stood in the full glare before the eyes of the audience. And old Jack took a critical look at 'em and made notes about 'em in his pocket-book. He's a brave man, is Jack. Forty pretty girls! And he in the stage box judging which was the prettiest! No wonder he seemed a bit pale and nervous.

Some of the competitors got a round of applause, and most of 'em had personal remarks cracked at 'em. My girl stepped forward with her head up and looking every inch a queen. Her number was seventeen. "Sweet seventeen," a boy in the gallery piped out. Good boy, that! As she faced us my 'ear was goin' like a pumping machine, and my pals and I were clapping for all we were jolly well worth. She got a fine reception, not only from us, but from the house generally.

Whether done on purpose or not I don't know, and Jack won't say; but she appeared just after several girls who didn't stand an earthly, and so she looked all the better by contrast with them. I was laying long odds on her as she stepped back again. There was only one other competitor I was afraid of—a dark-haired little thing, with a face like a saint, and the sauciest black eyes you ever saw in your natural.

Down came the curtain, and Jack stepped out of the box and went behind. For about five minutes the band played a selection, and then Jack appeared again. The house cheered him, for they knew he was going to give his verdict. "Ladies and gentlemen," he says, holding up his hand for silence, "I am sure you will agree with me that never before has such a galaxy of beauty been seen on any music-hall stage in the British Empire. I've known and loved Peckham all my life, but never so much as at the present moment. When the poet wrote, 'Gin a body meete a body walking through the rye,' no doubt he meant our type—good old Peckham type. And I'm not surprised that he went on to talk about 'kissing a body.' Forty girls, and all of 'em uncommon pretty! My task has been one of extreme difficulty, and if I haven't succeeded in pleasing everybody, I think you will one day find out that I did my best to judge fairly and honestly. Now then boys, get ready to clap! The first prize—a handsome gold watch—is awarded to No. 17, Miss Nellie Bill."

"My dear boy," says he, "I wouldn't kid you. It is run absolutely on the straight an' no hank? Are you puttin' your money on something special that you've got in your eye, or will the best filly win?"

"My dear boy," says he, "I wouldn't kid you. It is run absolutely on the straight an' no hank? Are you puttin' your money on something special that you've got in your eye, or will the best filly win?"

"A very good mettle too. And now, Jack, I want you just to guess another on this," says I, puttin' out my girl's photograph from my breast-pocket, showed it to him, an' I suppose I was looking at him a bit threatening-like, so's to make sure he complimented him in the way it deserved.

"Um!" says he. "She looks a very nice girl very nice indeed. But you can't always tell from a photograph."

"Of course you can't," says I; "but I'll bet you a fiver to a trant-licket that you say the original is ten times better than this ere photograph."

"Well, what is the girl?" says Jack.

"My girl," I replies. "Yes, all being well she's the future Mrs. Bill Spotted. And Jack, old pal, I've shown you her photograph for a reason. My girl's got to win the first prize at your show. I've got my 'ear on her."

"Fairly and square," says Jack. "It goes to the prettiest girl in Peckham."

"And fair and square," says I. "She is the prettiest girl in Peckham, and I don't care where the next best comes from. I'm goin' to persuade her to go in for your competition. And if it comes off all right it'll be a feather in my cap, and the girl will be so pleased with her

self that I shall be standin' on velvet all the time. You simply must manage it for me."

"Look here," says Jack; "it's rather a delicate matter. There are a good many nice little bits of frock in Peckham, you know. Suppose someone else is prettier than your girl?"

"Quite impossible," says I. "Jack, I'm your enemy for life if you don't promise to give my girl the first prize as the prettiest girl in Peckham."

He has another look at the photo, and then with a laugh he says, "Well, Bill, I'll say this—if the girl's as good as her picture she will deserve the first prize," and he winked a business eye.

That from Jack was good enough for me.

"Shake on it," I says.

We shook hands, and then we had a talk about the arrangements for the show. Jack gave me a lot of useful tips to dress and so on. He advised me to take Nellie up to Bond Street to one of the swagga hairdressers, and to get her to make up just the least bit so as to allow for the footlights. And he asked me to let all my pals know that my girl had entered for the show, and as many as I could support him.

Then, after we had had a small talk together, I left him, feeling that I had done a good stroke of business for the firm of Mr. and Mrs. Bill Spotted.

But upon my word women are strange cattle. I had spent a couple of hours at hard brain-work fixin' up things for this girl of mine to be a sort of Queen of May in Peckham. And now, instead of jumping at the chance she shied at it like a two-year-old at her first big fence.

I talked to her straight, however, and presently she was as keen on that prize as I was. And then the pair of us had to persuade her mother into a reasonable frame of mind. She was most emphatic about it. She wasn't goin' to have her daughter standin' around a row of brazen hussies for every Tom, Dick, and Harry to stare at! And so on, and so on. I explained to her what a good thing it would be for the dressmaking business if Nellie won a prize, and at last she climbed down and let us have our own way.

The great night came, and you bet I was there in the stalls, with a dozen pals all with big, fat cigars and doing themselves in style. Great Ormonde, it was a night!

The house was packed from floor to ceiling. The beauty competition was about the middle of the programme, and nobody paid much attention to the turn that came before it.

"Oh! that was blown for a tale," says he.

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"Got what?"

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"I see the idea right enough," he says, presently. "You don't want your girl to get a prize this time—you want the other girls to take the wind out of her sails. I see that all right, but I don't see how it's going to do this music-hall of mine any good. And yet I don't know. 'pon my soul, Bill, the idea's not half bad. H'm! I think I'll do it. Yes, I will. A judicial committee this time—one married man, one bachelor, and one widower."

"Shake, old chap," says I. "You shall be the best man when Nellie and I get spliced."

Again Jack puts his fist into mine, and again he was as good as his word. In a day or two out came the bills for the new competition. Jolly artistic bills they were. Jack an' I drafted 'em out together on the color-blindness lines, and they didn't leave much of an opening for side on the part of the winners of the old competition. You may bet your old-age pension—when you get it—that I didn't miss the very first opportunity of letting Nellie know all about it. Her nose was put out of joint a little, especially when I suggested that the dark little girl with the saucy eyes might win the first prize this time. She felt inclined to retake on her laurels, so to speak, but I persuaded her into entering again. She took the affair much more seriously than before, and worked herself into a state of nerves over it. What I liked most was the way she came off her perch a bit regards your humble, and dropped some of her hoity-toity manners. But, bless you, I stood a lot from that girl, and I sometimes wonder how I did it. Still, when I looks at her pretty face I understands it.

He was on another Saturday evening that the new beauty show took place. This time I didn't sit in front, but after I had taken Nellie round to the stage-door I dropped in for a smoke and a chat with old Jack. He kept out of the way while the judgin' by this 'ere bachelor-husband-widower committee was goin' on, but afterwards he rushed off to 'em to know their verdict. In half a tick he was back to me in a big hurry. "Bill," he exclaims, "they've given that dark little bit of frock the first prize."

"Hurrrah!" says I.

"But," he goes on, "they've given the fourth prize to your girl. That's a bit awkward, isn't it?"

"Not a bit," says I. "The fourth prize is just about my mark—or, rather, it'll bring her down to about my mark. Let her have it, my boy."

Jack was a little surprised, because he had been thinking that I wanted Nellie crowded out altogether. But I told him she was still the pride of my 'eart, and all I wanted was to teach her a lesson as kindly as possible.

Nellie was very much upset by the result. She cried and went on a good deal, and seemed inclined to blame me for it all. But I told her it wasn't my fault if that bloomin' committee thought she wasn't good enough for the first prize, and that as far as I was concerned I still believed Jack's verdict was the right one, in spite of his color-blindness.

I went on telling her the tale until she calmed down, and at last she smiled and said that she didn't really think I deserved the prettiest girl in Peckham, but that perhaps I did deserve the fourth prize.

I was glad to let it go at that. And since then every time has gone on swelling my hat and shouting like mad, I didn't wait to hear what got the other prizes. In something less than a minute I was round at the stage-door, waiting for Nellie. And presently out she comes, smiling all over her face and looking as if chocolate creams wouldn't melt in her mouth. I gives her a kiss then and there, licks her arm into mine, and tells her I'm goin' to take her off to supper to celebrate her victory. And off we go—the prettiest girl and the smartest bookmaker in Peckham.

But somehow I didn't enjoy that supper quite as much as I had expected to. Nellie was a bit standish and she didn't like me addressing her as "dear" when the waiter was near her, called me William instead of Bill, and got angry when I chucked her under the chin as I helped her on with her jacket. But I was annoyed, I can tell you. At first I put it down to meanness of having been on the stage, but afterwards I began to think it was something more than that.

And the next two or three days showed me that it was. Now that Nellie had been told that she was the prettiest girl

in Peckham, she'd got the idea that she was too good for yours truly. It fair knocked me, the way the girl fancied herself. Of course there was some excuse for her. All her friends were complimenting her, and half the lofts in Peckham were trying to get introduced to her. Perhaps all this was enough to turn the girl's head.

Still, it fair knocked me. I was as fond of Nellie as ever, and I knew that in her heart she was as fond of me. It was simply a case of vanity. And to some extent it was my fault. In trying to please her I had only been cutting my nose off to spite my face.

Things got worse and worse, and at last I began to realize that if I wasn't very careful one of them silly dudes might carry off Nellie, and I should be simple one of the "also ran." So one day I went round for a talk with old Jack, who had a pretty good idea of what was going on.

"Look here," says I; "a nice thing you've done for me with your prettiest girl in Peckham business."

"I don't see what you've got to grumble at," says he, with a laugh. "I do what you ask me to do, and this is your gratitude!"

"Gratitude or not," says I, "you've brought about a lot of trouble. Nellie's freeling me as if I weren't good enough to live in the same street with her, let alone in the same house, as is my intention some day. You've done this mischief by giving her that first prize, and now she'll help me undo it."

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"Shake, old chap," says I. "You shall be the best man when Nellie and I get spliced."

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The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, JAN. 31, 1901.

County Council

(Continued from page 1)

the summer and the material necessary secured as soon as possible.

The matter was referred to the committee on Roads and Bridges and later on was passed.

Mr. Harper moved, seconded by Mr. Collier that the Executive committee as formerly constituted be rescinded and that the committee be composed of Messrs. Dryden, Nickle, Harper and Farley—Carried.

Council went into committee of the whole on Roads and Bridges.

The communication from Thomas Christie, of Madoc, asking \$8 damages for injuries to a horse which was injured by falling through a defective culvert on a gravel road leading from Madoc to Tweed on Nov. 28th last, was taken up.

Mr. Dryden moved that the matter be left with the reeve of Madoc village, the clerk and the superintendent. Mr. Moore seconded the motion, which was carried and the committee was given power to act.

The communication from Messrs. Porter and Carnew, claiming damages for injuries received by their client, Mrs. Ellen Scrimshaw, who had her shoulder broken by a defective bridge over Sucker Creek, was taken up.

Mr. Vermilye moved, seconded by Mr. Burkitt, that the matter be left with the reeves of Deseronto and Tyendinaga to enquire into with power to act.—Carried.

The road superintendent reported on a number of bridges which needed repair throughout the county.

Mr. Dryden said he believed there were some bridges in the county which could be done away with. Every bridge in a dangerous condition should be repaired at once, as the county would be liable for damages if any accident should occur.

The motion carried unanimously.

Mr. Vermilye moved, seconded by Mr. Ketcheson that a committee be composed of Messrs. Vandervoort, Farley and the Clerk be a committee to deal with the committee from the city council in reference to the condition of the overhead bridge over the Grand Trunk on the boundary between Sidney and Thurlow.—Carried.

The Council then adjourned for the purpose of allowing a number of the new members to visit the new House of Refuge.

Burgoyne, et al \$200 and Bancroft village \$100.

This motion was carried unanimously and the townships will receive grants as follows:

Limerick	\$26.50
Tudor and Cashel	26.50
Dungannon	26.50
Fairday	26.50
Wollaston	26.50
Mayo	26.50
Carlow	325.00
Monteagle and Herschel	325.00
Bancroft village	200.00

The sum of \$100 was voted to the township of Tudor on the same conditions as last year for a road in between Gilmore and the boundary line between Tudor and Limerick.

Mr. Cornell moved, seconded by Mr. Farley that the sum of \$50 be granted to the Hastings Mining Association.

Several members spoke against making the grant and thought it was a matter the Ontario government should deal with.

Mr. Mather opposed the grant as he thought Madoc village should pay the money.

The Clerk thought the council had no authority to pay the money.

The committee rose and reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

Mr. Hanley moved, seconded by Mr. Vermilyea, that a delegation composed of the Warden, Clerk, Treasurer and Messrs. Dryden and Harper, go to Toronto and ask the Ontario government to enact special legislation to enable the county of Hastings to get her due share of the special grant for roads voted some years since by the Ontario Legislature.

The motion carried unanimously.

Mr. Vermilye moved, seconded by Mr. Ketcheson that a committee be composed of Messrs. Vandervoort, Farley and the Clerk be a committee to deal with the committee from the city council in reference to the condition of the overhead bridge over the Grand Trunk on the boundary between Sidney and Thurlow.—Carried.

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SATURDAY'S SESSION.

The session was chiefly taken up in passing the report of the superintendent of Roads and Bridges and a few accounts in the Ways and Means committee.

A discussion took place in reference to paying for the removal of snow where it was found necessary. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Moved by Mr. Vermilye, seconded by Mr. Farley, that the chairman of Roads committee be hereby authorized to order payment of all accounts certified to by the Reeve or Deputy Reeve in cases where they find that the men regularly in the employ of the county cannot with sufficient expedition remove the snow drifts from the county roads.

Council adjourned until the second Tuesday in June, at 2 p.m.

Farm for Criminals.

As hinted in the Lieutenant-Governor's speech at the opening of the Legislature, it is understood that the government will introduce a measure at the present session providing for the sale of the present Central Prison property, and favoring the establishing of a farm upon a large scale, about five miles outside of Toronto, to give employment to the prisoners. The prisoners will be trained in the most advanced agriculture, and many experiments now carried on at the experimental farms will be made on the prison farm.

In addition to this large farm, the government will establish another prison somewhere in North Ontario, where farming can be carried on upon a small scale, and where the prisoners can be employed at road-making and other improvements necessary in the opening up of new territory.

It is not the intention of the government to abolish all kinds of prison labor now carried on at the Central Prison, but when time lies heavy on the prisoners' hands in the winter time at the farm they will be employed in producing the necessary articles and merchandise for government institutions.

The revenue from the Bureau of Mines for 1900 aggregated \$250,000.

Aid for a million dollar smelter to be erected in the Cobalt district is asked from the Government.

An explosion of fire damp in a German mine caused the death of probably two hundred persons.

The Dominion Salt Agency, that has sold most of the salt produced in Canada in the last two years, is going out of business.

The Grand Trunk Pacific have let the contract for a ten-million-bushel elevator at Port Arthur, said to be the largest in the world.

The largest exporters of cattle in the world are said to be Gordon, Ironside & Fares, of Winnipeg, who during the year 1900 exported 75,000 head of cattle and 41,000 sheep. Of the cattle, 50,000 came from Western Saskatchewan and Alberta, and the remainder from western Ontario. It is well to remember that the West has products other than grain.

Mr. Vermilye said the county was up against an enormous expenditure this year, and we must certainly practice economy if we expect to meet it.

Mr. Mather said the council should deal carefully with the matter as there was no doubt expenses would be very high this year.

Mr. McDonald moved, seconded by Mr. Collier, that the townships back of Madoc be given an advance of 25 per cent, and Bancroft be given \$100 flat over that given last year.

The amounts received last year were Limerick, Tudor and Cashel, Wollaston, Fairday, Dungannon, Mayo, Carlow, \$210 each, Monteagle and Herschel, \$260.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy a safe Medicine for Children.

In buying a cough medicine for children never buy Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. There is nothing in it but opium and relief is always sure to follow. It is also good for coughs, colds and whooping cough, and there is no better medicine in the world for these diseases. It is a simple, easy to take medicine, but when given as soon as the cough begins, will prevent the attack. Whooping cough is not dangerous when this remedy is given as directed. It contains no opium or other harmful drugs, and may be given as confidently to a baby as to an adult. For sale by Morton & Haught.

The Jamestown Exposition.

The Jamestown International Exposition will open its gates to the world on April 20th next, and will close December 1st. The site of the exposition is situated on the shores and waters of Hampton Roads, about eight miles from the city of Norfolk, Va.

The historic interest that attaches to this site and its immediate vicinity is well known, but a brief sketch of the facts are not out of place.

It was at Jamestown that the first English settlement was effected, and which has resulted in the English virtually ruling, or at least controlling, the western continent.

It was early in December, 1600, that Raleigh's expedition left England in three small frigates for the New World. It was not until the 26th of April of the succeeding year that they passed in between the two Virginia capes, naming the southern Henry, after the Prince of Wales, and the northern Charles, after his brother. In all probability it was the mountain-like sand dunes that then stood guard back of Cape Henry, as they do to day, that attracted the attention of the voyageurs and prompted them to land at Cape Henry, but they were at once attacked by savages and driven off to their vessels. The next morning they proceeded to Hampton Roads and anchored just inside that world-renowned harbor at a place they called Point Comfort, and which to this day bears the name of Old Point Comfort. This accounts for the date of the opening of the Jamestown Exposition.

At Old Point Comfort the colonists remained in peace for several days, and proceeded up the river that empties into Hampton Roads, first called Powhatan river, but afterwards James river, after the then ruling monarch of England. On landing at what eventually became known as Jamestown, the crews disembarked and commenced the life of pioneers. Their tribulations and hardships and their eventual success are too well known to require special mention here, even if space did not forbid.

It was at Jamestown that the white man first met the red man for settlement and civilization, and where trust and treachery alternated till the white man triumphed and the red man vanished from the scene. Here for the first time in America an English marriage was solemnized; here the first English child in America was born; here the first trial by jury in this country was held. Here, too, the first legislative body in America convened, and here was laid the foundation of the two nations who control the Dominion of Canada and the United States of America.

It is to commemorate all this and the phenomenal progress in education, art, science, manufacture and commerce, during the past three hundred years that the Jamestown Exposition will be held. Here on the placid waters of Hampton Roads the greatest naval and military demonstration the world has ever seen will be held next year during the Exposition. There will be here as it were on dress parade the finest and most powerful war ships from the navies of all the great world-powers, parading their grandeur and prowess in friendly competition, while on the thirty-acre parade ground within the exposition boundaries the land forces of all important nations will vie with each other in gaudy uniform and brilliant accoutrements in competitive drill.

The United States has never hitherto permitted armed companies of foreign soldiers to visit this country, consequently for the first time visitors to the Jamestown Exposition will see an international encampment, and the size of this one may be imagined when one realizes that almost every country in the world will send one of its crack regiments, and the United States will be represented by a division, while the different states of the Union will send its quota of militiamen.

While the above deals principally with historical facts and a sketch of the naval and military display, art, science, agriculture and commerce will be represented in all their branches.

A man in St. Catharines is said to have patented a perpetual motion device and promises to have it on the market in four weeks.

New Brunswick temperance men are working for a provincial prohibitory law similar to that now found so satisfactory in Prince Edward Island.

The death of cows by hanging is rather an unusual occurrence, yet this was the fate of six valuable animals belonging to a farmer named Henry Bullis, who resides on the banks of the Grosses River, in St. Lawrence county, across the river from Cornwall, Ont.

The floor of the cow stables gave way the other night and as the stanchions held firm the animals were all found dead in the morning.

A new electric light, which it is said contains features that will revolutionize electric lighting, is that it has an efficiency forty-five times higher than that of an ordinary lamp with a carbon filament obtained by the use of a newly discovered filament, which the inventors call helion on account of the similarity of its spectrum with that of helium, has been invented. Another advantage of the new material is its economy, as it will last about twice as long as carbon. On a current that will give only a dull red color to the carbon filament the helion lamp gives out a bright white light, which increases in intensity as the current is increased. With the ordinary current the intensity is four times that of carbon lamp, while there is much lower consumption of current per candle power.

To stop a cold with "Preventives" is safer than to wait and cure it. If a cold is taken at the "sneeze stage" "Preventives" will head off all colds and grippe, and perhaps save you from pneumonia or bronchitis. "Preventives" are little toothpicks, cold cure tablets, selling in a cent and 25 cent boxes. If you catch a cold, Dr. Shoop's Croup Cure for croup alone, remember. It does not claim to cure dozen ailments. 10¢ for croup, that's all. Sold by Morton & Haught.

It is not generally realized what an immense number of Britons born and bred at home have never succeeded in mastering the national language. In Wales there are over 500,000 people who cannot speak English, Welsh being their only language; in Scotland there are over 40,000 persons who can speak nothing but Gaelic; and in Ireland there are over 80,000 who can express themselves only in the Irish tongue.

It is good to buy Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for children. There is nothing in it but opium and relief is always sure to follow. It is also good for coughs, colds and whooping cough, and there is no better medicine in the world for these diseases. It is a simple, easy to take medicine, but when given as soon as the cough begins, will prevent the attack. Whooping cough is not dangerous when this remedy is given as directed. It contains no opium or other harmful drugs, and may be given as confidently to a baby as to an adult. For sale by Morton & Haught.

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JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE

Ladies' Black Cloth Jackets

Everyone this season's newest and best styles.

Regular price, \$7.50 to \$9.75, for \$5.00

" " " 89.50 " \$12.00, " 87.95

" " " \$13.00 " \$15.00, " \$10.00

Ladies' Cloth Skirts

About 50 black and colored Cloth Skirts, in all sizes.

regular \$6.00 to \$10.00, your choice. \$5.00

Ladies' Rain Coats

About 75 Children's Cloth Jackets in fashionable cloths in newest styles at exactly Half Price

Children's Jackets

400 yards fine Imported Tapestry Carpets, in ends of from 15 to 32 yards, to clear the entire lot before stock-taking we have marked them at

from 20 to 25c. per yd. off reg. price

Special Prices on Velvet Rugs.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS

\$1.25 Brussels Carpets 75 cents

500 yards fine English Brussels Carpet in best designs and colorings of fawn, etc., most of them

have borders to match, regular price \$1.10 to

\$1.25, on sale at .75 c.

CLOTHING SPECIALS

\$10.00 Suits for \$5.00—Broken lines of Men's Suits in

Domestic and English Tweeds, sizes from 35 in.

to 42 in., reg. price \$7.50 to \$10.00, for \$5.00

As the season is advancing we are offering

Special Bargains in all our Fur Jackets

RITCHIE COMPANY

Limited.

The Mutual Life, of Canada

The question is not

Shall I insure?

BUT

Where shall I insure?

The rigorous investigation into the affairs of the MUTUAL LIFE points the way. The Royal Insurance Commission found this Company

SOUND TO THE CORE

The Mutual Life's funds are invested only in gilt-edged securities—First Mortgages, Municipal Debentures, First Mortgage Bonds. Not a dollar in stocks. Not a dollar in speculative sources.

Write for our booklet and last report, with list of investments.

S. BURROWS,

General Agent, BELLEVILLE.

Agents wanted.

"Could the consumptives of any given community be seen at one time, or pass in panorama before the people, public consciousness of the magnitude of the affliction might be aroused. A physical disaster shocks the world and lets loose the sympathy of millions. A few thousand deaths are nothing as compared with the deaths from consumption." LAWRENCE F. FLICK, M.D., Medical Director of Henry Phipps Institute for the Study, Treatment and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

Many reasons surely must influence men and women to help in the great work being carried on by the

MUSKOKA FREE HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

Other hospitals refuse the consumptive. This institution cares for them.

Not a single applicant has ever been refused admission to the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives because of his or her poverty.

Seven hundred and thirty-eight patients have been cared for since the Free Hospital was opened in 1902. Take a week's record:

63 patients in residence; 37 absolutely free, not paying a copper toward their maintenance; 15 paying 50 cents a day or less; 5 paying \$4.00 a week; 4 paying \$5.00; one paying \$7.00.

These figures tell plainly of a large deficit on maintenance account each month. To cover this the trustees are dependent upon the contributions that come to them from friends in all parts of Canada.

Not since the days of George Muller has so great a work of faith been carried on.

WILL YOU HELP DIVIDE THIS LOAD WITH THE TRUSTEES?

Contributions may be sent to SIR WM. R. MEREDITH, Kt., Chief Justice, Osgoode Hall, Toronto, or W. J. Gage, Esq., 54 Front Street, W., Toronto.

Applications for admission and all information from J. S. ROBERTSON, Secretary National Sanitarium Association, (Saturday Night Building), 28 Adelaido Street, W., Toronto, Canada.

No. 3

Ask for our Clubbing rates.

The best kind of a testimonial—old for over sixty years."

McAuley J. C. Ayer's Sons, Lowell, Mass.

Also Manufacturers of SARSAPARILLA PILLS, HAIR VIGOR.

We have no secret! We publish the formulas of all our medicines.

Keep the bowels regular with Ayer's PILLS and thus hasten recovery.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

E. F. PARKER,
ISSUER OF

Marriage Licenses
STIRLING, ONT.

Marriage Licenses.

GEO. E. CRYER, Issuer,
Residence Stirling House, Stirling.

J. S. MORTON,
OFFICIAL GRADUATE CANADIAN
OFTHE CANADIAN COLLEGE. Member Canadian
Association of Opticians.
Eyes examined and improved sight cor-
rected with glasses.
At MORTON & HAIGHT'S Drug Store.

CHAS. F. WALT., D.D.S., L.D.S.

FIRST CLASS HONOR GRADUATE IN
Dentistry of the University of Toronto.
Graduate of the Royal College of Dental
Surgeons, of Ontario.
OFFICE—Over Sovereign Bank.
Open every day. Evenings by appointment
only.

J. EARL HALLIWELL, M.A.,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY,
Public Notary, Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE—In Sovereign Bank Building.

G. G. THRASHER,
SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEY-
ANCER, &c. Office in W. S. Martin's
Block, Mill Street.

STIRLING LODGE
NO. 239.
I. O. O. F.
Meets in the Lodge room,
Conley block,
EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING
At 8 o'clock.
L. MEIKLEJOHN, R.S.

Notice to the Public

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN
OUT license as Auctioneer for the Com-
pany of Hastings is prepared to receive bids on
short lots of Towns as low as the lowest,
and satisfaction guaranteed. Orders left at
the NEWS-ARGUS office or addressed to me at
Stirling, will be promptly attended to.

WM. RODGERS.

FARM FOR SALE

Part of Lot 15 in the 1st Con. of Rawdon,
containing 133 acres, about 100 acres cleared
and in a good state of cultivation. A
first class barn 70 x 40, with stone base-
ment. A good frame house, and young
orchard. The place is well situated, a
never-falling creek running across the
farm. For terms and further particulars
apply to

W. S. MARTIN, Stirling.

Notice to Advertisers.

THE NEWS-ARGUS desires to give the
best service possible to its advertisers, but
cannot guarantee a change of their adver-
tisements unless copy is received not later
than Tuesday evening. Advertisers will
kindly take notice and govern themselves
accordingly. New advertisements will be
accepted on Wednesday.

PERSONALS.

THE NEWS-ARGUS invites the contribu-
tion to this column of all items of a personal
nature, such as the arrival or departure of
guests, etc. Please notify the editor, or leave
a note at this office, or drop a card into the
post office, giving full particulars.

Miss Bessie Parker has returned to
Plainfield, N.J.

Mrs. and Miss McKechnie, of Brighton,
are guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Haight.

Miss Clara Robertson, of Lindsay, is
spending a few weeks at St. Andrew's
manse.

Miss Florence McWilliams, of Marmora,
spent a few days with Mr. and Mrs. J. W.
Haight.

Miss Ethel Delong has been the guest of
Miss Bertha Tucker, of Sine, for the past
few days.

Miss Helen Shea left for Toronto on Sat-
urday last, where she expects to remain for
some time.

The many friends of Miss Nina Reynolds
will regret to learn of her illness, and hope
for a speedy recovery.

Mrs. F. B. Parker has gone to Kingston
to spend a couple of months with her
daughter, Mrs. (Dr.) Ross.

Mrs. J. A. Elliott, who has been in poor
health lately, went to Kingston on Mon-
day for further medical treatment.

We are pleased to report that little
Misses Norah and Dorothy Clarke are pro-
gressing favorably towards recovery from
pneumonia.

Mrs. F. A. Girdwood and little son re-
turned to her home in Renfrew this week,
accompanied by her mother, Mrs.
J. S. Sprague.

Mr. H. Martin returned on Monday
to resume charge of the Second Dept. of
the Public School, after an absence of two
weeks on account of the illness of her
mother.

U.S. Immigration to the West.

Mr. W. B. Chandler, immigration
agent for the "So" line of the C.P.R.,
states that the rush of Americans to
Canada this spring will be greater than
ever. There are hundreds in North
Dakota alone who have made arrangements
to cross the border, and altogether
thousands of Americans will invade the
Canadian prairies as soon as the
snow has disappeared. The movement
will start about the last week in Febru-
ary, the majority having already
purchased lands and being anxious to
get on their new homesteads in time
for sowing.

We have already arranged to take
a number of big parties to Canada im-
mediately. They will travel with all their
household furniture and farm machinery.
The Northern Pacific, the "So," and
the Great Northern are laying in
rolling stock in the Twin Cities to be
in readiness for the early spring rush.
The land men in the west have reaped
a harvest this winter in the sale of Can-
adian lands.

FROM THE ANTILLES.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy Bene-
fits a City Councilman at
Kingston, Jamaica.

Mr. W. O'Reilly Faraday, who is a
member of City Council at Kingston,
Jamaica, West Indies, writes as follows:

"One bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Rem-
edy had good effect on a cough that would
give me trouble, and I would highly
recommend it to others. It relieved if I had
coughs, but not much relieved if I had
asthma. It was a great relief to me that it
was a gentle laxative, and I could eat it
without any trouble. I would highly
recommend it to others."

Wishing you continued success and
prosperity."

ADVERTISING NOTICES.

In the local column will be charged as follows:
To Regular Advertisers.—Three lines a dollar,
25 cents each insertion; over three lines
per cent. per line, and in larger than the
display type, 10c. per line.

To Transient Advertisers.—10c. per line each
insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Train to Stirling station as follows—

GOING WEST. GOING EAST.

Mail & Ex. 6.27 a.m. Passenger. 10.17 a.m.

Passenger. 6.45 p.m. Mail & Ex. 8.33 p.m.

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, JAN. 31, 1907.

LOCAL MATTERS.

The painters are now at work finish-
ing the interior of the new Methodist
parsonage.

The quarterly communion service
will be held in the Methodist church on
Sunday morning next.

Rev. W. H. Stevens will preach at
the Hubble Hill Baptist church on Sun-
day, Feb. 3rd, at 10.30 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Do not forget to attend the entertain-
ment to be given in the Opera House on
Friday evening by the W. F. M. S. of
St. Andrew's Church. Admission
adults 25c., children 15c.

At the annual meeting of the Grand
Chapter of Royal Arch Masons held at
Toronto last week, Col. J. E. Halliwell
was elected Grand J. and Mr. W. S.
Morden was chosen as Grand Superin-
tendent of the Prince Edward District.

Stirling Hockey Club challenged the
Madoc Club to play on Belleville Rink,
but the latter would not accept, and
made a counter proposition, favorable to
themselves. They will likely be chal-
lenged again through one of the Toron-
to papers.

The Epworth League will hold a Mis-
sionary Rally on Monday evening next,
the programme for which is in the
hands of the young men. Refreshments
will be served, and a collection taken
in the interest of the Forward Move-
ment Fund of the League.

A large congregation was present at
the West Huntingdon Presbyterian
Church on Sunday to witness the ordi-
nation into the eldership of Messrs.
Hulius Rollins and Geo. Post. The
new elders were chosen by the members,
and the office, unlike any other in the
Presbyterian Church, is held for life.

A little excitement was created on
Tuesday afternoon by a small blaze at
the residence of Mr. Jas. Boldrick. Some
frozen pipes in the cellar were being
thawed out, and the joists above them
took fire. The blaze was soon
extinguished, and but little damage
done beyond that caused by the dense
smoke.

Thirty-five per cent. of the students
attending the Kingston Dairy School
this winter are from Hastings county,
which is a pretty good indication that
the reputation this county has for pro-
ducing good cheese will be maintained,
as the majority of these enterprising
young men are likely to be at their old
posts again next season.

The annual congregational meeting of
the West Huntingdon Presbyterian
Church was held on Monday night,
the attendance being the largest for some
years. Matters of interest were freely
and amicably discussed by the mem-
bers, and plans laid for the year's work.

Mr. Henry Wallace was elected Chair-
man of the Board of Managers, and Mr.
Robt. Roy was unanimously re-elected
Treasurer. Mr. Jas. Haggerty, Jr.,
was selected as Secretary, and Mrs.
Haggerty and Mr. David Flemming,
Jr., were appointed a committee to take
charge of the schemes of the church.

Earthquake Shocks.

A number of citizens of this village
assert that they felt distinct earthquake
shocks about 3 o'clock on the morning
of Thursday last, Jan. 24th. We notice
in the Toronto Star an item which says
that seven distinct shocks of earthquake
were felt at Goodwood, Ont., on Friday
morning, (the heading to the item says
Thursday) ranging from 1 o'clock to 6
o'clock. The shocks wakened people,
and some remained up, being afraid to
go to bed again. Goodwood is about 35
miles northeast of Toronto.

Mr. Geo. E. Mack, of High River,
Alta., in renewing his subscription to
the News-Argus writes:

"Enclosed please find one dollar, for
which renew my subscription to the
Argus for 1907. We still welcome the
Argus as an old friend, and would miss
its weekly arrival.

I presume you have noticed that the
West is having a severe winter and a
coal shortage. Our town is having a
sufficient supply of coal and the cold has
occurred no suffering. Prospects are
fine for a splendid crop this year,
and real estate is constantly advancing
in price. Our town is one of the best
on this division of the C. P. R., and
will be a city in the near future. There
will be 1,000,000 bushels of grain shipped
from this point of the 1906 crop, whereas
in 1908 there was not a single bushel
shipped. We have some fair sized
wheat fields in the vicinity, one I drove
past last fall containing 640 acres and
the fall sown crop looking fine.

Wishing you continued success and
prosperity."

If you are constipated, dull or bilious, or
have a sallow lifeless complexion, try Lax-

ets. Lax-ets little toothsome candy
which is easy to eat, nice in effect. No
grinding, no pain. Just a gentle laxative
effect that is pleasingly desirable. Highly
recommended for the vest pocket purse. Lax-ets most

every desire. Lax-ets come to us in
beautiful lithographed metal boxes at 5
cents and 25 cents. Sold by Morton &

Haight.

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beautiful lithographed metal boxes at 5
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Mitchell—Sharpe.

A wedding party of about a dozen
witnessed the marriage ceremony that
united Mr. F. Grant Mitchell of Camp-
bellton, to Miss Nettie Sharpe of Well-
man's Corners, on Monday noon at St.
Andrew's manse.

After the nuptial knot was tied, the
party drove out to the home of the
bride's uncle, Mr. Allan Sharpe, where
the wedding dinner was happily par-
taken of. The bride and groom took
the afternoon train for a short honey-
moon trip in eastern cities.

Miss Sharpe, the bride, was very pop-
ular in social circles, her musical abilities
being of a high order. Mr. Mitchell is
one of Campbellford's progressive young
business men.

Albert College Jubilee Anni- versary.

Albert College, Belleville, has com-
pleted the fiftieth year of its existence,
and is now celebrating the event.

Opened in 1857, under the auspices of
the Methodist Episcopal Church in Can-
ada as the "Belleville Seminary." Al-
bert College had for several years a
hard struggle for existence, but by the
ability, perseverance and self-denial of
Principal Carman and his assistants, a
fair measure of success was attained and,
after many vicissitudes, the name
Albert was assumed and University
powers obtained. When the reunion
of the separated branches of the Meth-
odist Church in Canada was consummated
Albert surrendered its University pow-
ers, but its prosperity has not been pre-
judicially affected thereby. On the
contrary, under the management of the
Rev. Dr. Dyer and his staff the institu-
tion has conquered its difficulties and
now stands in the proud yet rather em-
barrassing position of being obliged to
refuse any further addition to the num-
ber of its students, owing to lack of ac-
commodation.

Hockey

STIRLING vs. MARMORA

The return match between Marmora
and Stirling was played in the former
town on Friday afternoon last, and re-
sulted in a victory for Stirling by a
score of 6 goals to 1. The game was
fast and clean throughout, only two or
three men being ruled off for minor of-
fences. It is pleasing to note that Mar-
mora treat their visitors well, and do
not resort to rough-house tactics, even
though they are playing a losing game,
but accept their defeat gracefully, which
is undoubtedly in the interest of clean
sport.

The local team had some new faces
on the line-up, which was necessitated
by some of the regular players being
physically unfit to go on the ice owing
to injuries after the rough treatment
which they received at the hands of the
Marmora team in the game played in that
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LEGISLATURE IN SESSION

The Lieutenant-Governor Delivers Speech From the Throne.

A despatch from Toronto says: With all due ceremony the third session of the eleventh Legislature of Ontario was opened on Thursday afternoon by His Honor William Mortimer Clark, Lieutenant-Governor. The occasion was, as usual, made a brilliant social event, the floor of the House being crowded with beautifully gowned women and the galleries filled to their utmost capacity. Although every inch of available space within the chamber was made use of, large crowds had to be content simply to stand in the corridors to watch the entry and departure of the gubernatorial party and the guests of honor.

THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

The speech from the throne was as follows:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

It affords me great pleasure to again meet you as representatives of the people in Parliament assembled.

Once more we realize that our thanks are due to Almighty God for a bountiful harvest. The prosperity which has been enjoyed by our farmers for a number of years has been continued for another year, while the steadily increasing enterprise and commercial activity shown by our people afford good ground both for satisfaction and thankfulness and are indications of future prosperity.

The sittings of the Interprovincial Conference at Ottawa in October last were attended by the Prime Minister and two of his colleagues. The deliberations of the conference will, I have reason to believe, result in an amendment to the British North America Act by which the amount of the annual payment by the Dominion Government to the province will be increased by about \$500,000. A report of the proceedings of the conference will be laid before you.

On the invitation of the Government of Canada, certain of my Ministers attended at Ottawa with reference to the proposed extension of the boundaries of Manitoba. The claims of the Province of Ontario to its hinterland were pressed upon the Dominion Government, my Ministers urging that the boundaries of Manitoba be extended northward to Hudson Bay by producing the eastern boundary of that province northward until it strikes the Churchill River, and then by following the middle of the channel of the said river until the latter debouches into Hudson Bay, and that for geographical and other reasons the remainder of the Territory of Keewatin lying east of the suggested eastern boundary of Manitoba contiguous to Ontario and bounded on the north and east by Hudson Bay and James Bay be allotted to the Province of Ontario. A decision is expected shortly.

WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED.

Better accommodation has been provided in this city for the increasing number of immigrants, and my Ministers intend to make additional efforts to induce farmers and farm laborers to settle among us.

You will be pleased to know that the loss of three millions of dollars, authorized by the Act of last session for the completion of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway was successfully floated in Canada at par and without any expense other than that of advertising.

After the close of the last session of the Legislature, my Government, in accordance with precedent, appointed a commission consisting of certain members of the judiciary, the members of the Executive Council and others, for the consolidation of the statutes of the province, and subsequently a supplementary commission was issued extending the powers of the commissioners. Substantial progress has been made by them, but owing to the great volume of work and the care and thoroughness with which it is being done, the revision cannot be completed earlier than next year. Certain of the changes recommended will, however, be submitted to you at as early a day as possible during the present session.

Owing to the steady increase of population in Northern Ontario, it has become necessary, in the interests of the proper administration of justice, to create an additional judicial district.

In accordance with the legislation of last session, the Railway and Municipal Board has been constituted. Although it has been in existence only a few months, the board has already considered and disposed of many questions coming within its jurisdiction. It has also proven an efficient agency for enforcing the electric railway rates specified by the Legislature and for adjusting disputes between labor and capital in respect of street railway operation. A report of the work of the board since its formation will be laid before you.

I am glad to be able to inform you that, under the provisions of this Act of last session, very satisfactory progress has been made in the direction of procuring cheap electric power for consumers.

Tenders have been called for the extension of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway to a point of junction with the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, and the receipts for passenger and freight traffic show a large increase over the preceding year.

TO TAX MINING COMPANIES.

The great value of mineral deposits in the Cobalt district is becoming more and more evident, and the future is full of promise both to the investor in mining properties and the people of the province. The rights of the province in these deposits have been kept steadily in view by my Ministers, and accordingly, a measure providing for the taxation of mining properties will be submitted to you for consideration. I trust it will draw to your attention

the fact that a tendency to豪爽 investment and speculation is abroad, and, it is to be hoped, will be kept in check by the good sense of our people.

The amendments of last session to the Public School Act have given general satisfaction. The experience of the past year with reference to the working of the Act has shown certain amendments to be desirable; a measure embodying them will be laid before you. The Education Department is now dealing with the question of the price of text books and expects, during the present session, to make a satisfactory arrangement with reference to this very important matter.

My Ministers have, for some time past, been considering the question of prison labor, with a view to avoiding all possibility of its being put into competition with free labor. It is a subject of the utmost importance, and cannot be dealt with hastily. Some facts with relation to it will be laid before you.

Bills will be laid before you relating to colonization roads; for the taxation of mining properties; consolidating and amending the Companies' Acts; amending the Act creating the Railway and Municipal Board; the Mines Act; the Public School Act; the Act respecting the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway; and Volunteer Land Grant Acts.

It affords me great pleasure to inform you that the revenues of the province are largely in excess of the estimates, and more than sufficient to meet the provincial expenditure during the year.

The Public Accounts will be laid before you for your consideration at the earliest moment, and the estimates for the coming year will also be submitted for your approval at an early date.

BIG FIRE AT WINNIPEG.

Temperature Forty Below and Blowing Half a Gale.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: Fire of unknown origin, which broke out on Tuesday night in the premises occupied as a branch by the boot and shoe manufacturing firm of J. D. King & Co., Toronto, was one of the most disastrous which has visited the city for several years. The building was a handsome five-story structure, 66 x 120, owned by Bright & Johnson, wholesale fruit merchants, and was completely gutted. A number of eastern firms had warerooms therein, among the number being W. Paterson & Co., biscuit and confectionery manufacturers, Brantford; Copeland, Chatterton Company, Toronto; J. D. King & Co., boots and shoes, Toronto; F. F. Daily & Co., Hamilton. Other tenants were Rattray & Cameron, wholesale hardware commission agents; Pulford-Leonard Drug Company, and H. J. Boyd, wholesale crockery, and all the stocks carried by the various firms represented are totally destroyed.

The fire at one time threatened the entire eastern wholesale section of the city, but the splendid work of the brigade, with their new equipment, including the water tower, in spite of the intense cold, confined the flames to the building in which they originated.

LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

New Elevator to be Built by the G.T.P. at Port Arthur.

A despatch from Port Arthur says: Barnett & McQueen have received the contract from the Grand Trunk Pacific Company, for what will be the largest grain elevator in the world. The large storage house will have a capacity of almost ten million bushels. George Murray of the firm of Barnett & McQueen was interviewed on Saturday. He stated that the contract had been let that day to their firm by the Grand Trunk Pacific for the erection of the largest grain elevator ever built in the world. "The elevator will have a capacity of close upon 10,000,000 bushels," stated Mr. Murray. "It will be one of the most up-to-date houses on the continent of America. The construction will be concrete, steel and tile and will be entirely fireproof. It will be built so that four trains can discharge their grain in the house at the same time. I believe that it will be the fastest grain house yet erected."

The elevator will be built at the mouth of the Mission River and the contracting work will commence as soon as the spring opens up.

THREE FIREMEN KILLED.

Were Buried Under Tons of Debris at Buffalo.

A despatch from Buffalo, N.Y., says: An eight-story brick building at 101-107 Seneca Street, and extending through the block to Carroll Street, was destroyed by fire on Monday. A score of firemen were caught under a falling wall while fighting the fire. Twelve others were injured, six of them seriously. The missing are: William J. Naughton, a lieutenant; John H. Hinkey, fireman; Stephen J. Meghan, fireman, Captain M. A. Flaggerty, John Daly, Lieut. J. C. Mulroy and Firemen Elliott, Bensinger and Yaege are seriously injured. The financial loss is estimated at \$500,000, most of which will fall upon the Jewett estate, owners of the building. Firms in surrounding buildings suffered heavily from fire, water and smoke.

WARPISH'S BACK BROKEN.

A despatch from London says: The Chronicle is informed that the battleship Dominion's backbone is broken, the engines thrown out of alignment, and that the utmost that can be done is to patch her up for harbor service.

GOOD START FOR THE YEAR.

Over a Million Dollars Receipts for the Province.

A despatch from Toronto says: The Provincial revenue of about \$7,000,000 for the past year does not include any part of the money received by the Government for the sale of Kerr Lake, and only ten per cent., or \$108,500 of the amount obtained for Cobalt Lake. The balance of the Cobalt Lake purchase money, namely, \$375,500 and the \$178,500 for Kerr Lake not having been paid prior to the closing of the books for the last fiscal year, is not counted among the receipts. The Province, therefore, starts 1907 with \$1,155,000 to its credit on these two transactions alone. It is expected that the receipts from Lands, Forests and Mines and several other departments this year will be large, and, with the start mentioned, to say nothing of the hoped for increase of \$800,000 in the Provincial subsidy, the prospects are that the \$7,000,000 receipts of 1907 will be overshadowed by the revenue of 1908.

The expenditures of last year were pretty heavy. In several cases, although there was a large revenue, much of it was "ear-marked" for various purposes. For instance, there was a large increase in the revenue from steam railways, owing to the doubling of the tax thereon, but the municipalities get a large share of this, and also of the increased revenue from the liquor licenses. One-half year's payments to the university, under the new act, had also to be met, as well as the increased grants to the schools.

FROZEN TO DEATH IN A SHACK.

Dead Body of Port Hope Man Found by a Companion.

A despatch from Port Hope says: Robert Ferguson, an inmate of the town, was discovered frozen to death in a miserable shack on Saturday as a result of intoxication. Deceased, who was about 40 years of age and a lifelong resident of Port Hope, was first seen alive on Friday night. The shack was occupied by a companion named Hill, who did not discover the body until early in the evening. Ferguson's body was frozen stiff, and death was found to have been due to exposure.

CASES. DEATHS

Scarlet fever 112 12

Diphtheria 203 26

Whooping cough 13 4

Consumption 153 143

NEW CAR WORKS

New car works are to be built at Montreal that will be the largest in Canada.

EXPLOSION KILLS HUNDREDS

Terrible Destruction by Fire Damp in German Mine

A despatch from Saarbruecken, Rhine-Prussia, says: A fire damp explosion occurred on Monday morning in the Blitzen shaft of the Reden mine at Saint Joharn-on-Saar, opposite here. The bodies of 164 miners have been found. Seventeen men dangerously injured have been rescued and more than a hundred miners are missing. The number of dead is estimated at 200.

SIX HUNDRED IN SHAFT.

There were about 600 men working in the shaft when the explosion occurred, but half of them were not in the galleries which were wrecked. The rescue corps was working desperately to reach the entombed men when the party was driven out by an outbreak of fire.

HALF-MILE UNDERGROUND.

The disaster occurred 2,300 feet underground and is one and one-quarter miles from the floor of the shaft. It is the greatest mine catastrophe ever known in the Saar region.

About 600 men entered the mine for the day shift, but about 400 of them escaped through the Blitzen shaft, which communicates with the Reden under ground. At a late hour on Mon-

day it was uncertain how many workmen were still in the mine, the reports being divergent. The entrance to the gallery underground is blocked with dead horses.

DISTRESSING SCENES.

Heartrending scenes are witnessed among the thousands of persons, mostly members of the families of the miners, who are gathered about the mouth of the shaft. Most of the bodies brought to the surface are mangled beyond recognition, but as they are carried out moans and sobs from the relatives rend the air.

The mine inspectors ordered the rescuers to return to their homes, but to hold themselves in readiness for further orders. Emperor William has ordered that a full report of the disaster be sent him. The mine is owned by the Prussian Government. Experts calculate that the rescue work will take one week.

Only fifty live men up to the present time have been brought out, and of these the doctors say at least thirty-five surely will die, as they are frightfully injured through having been hurled against the walls of the galleries by the force of the explosion.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, Jan. 29.—Provisions—Barrels short cut mess, \$22 to \$23.50; half barrels, \$11.75 to \$12.50; clear fat back, \$21 to \$24.50; long cut heavy mess, \$20.50 to \$22; half barrels do., \$10.75 to \$11.50; dry salted long clear bacon, 12c to 14c; barrels plate beef, \$11 to \$12.50; half barrels do., \$6 to \$6.50; bacon mess, \$8.50; half barrels do., \$8.75 to \$9.25; compound lard, 8c to 10c; pure lard, 11c to 13c; kettle rendered, 13c to 15c; hams, 13c to 14.5c, according to size; breakfast bacon, 15c to 16c; Windsor bacon, 15c to 16c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, \$9.75 to \$10.25; alive, \$7.50 to \$7.65.

Bacon—Fresh made creamery, 25c to

25c; western dairy, selected, 29c to

22c; Manitoba dairy, 20c to 21c; rolls, in baskets, 22c to 23c, and half barrels, 22c to 22c.

Cheese—Firm at 12c and 13c for September and October makes.

Eggs—The market was very firm, new laid still being quoted very high, the price asked being 45c to 55c; No. 1 cold stock quoted at 26c to 26.5c; No. 2 cold storage, 21c to 22c, and limed at 21c.

No receipts this morning.

Buckwheat—56c to 56.5c per bushel, ex-store.

Corn—American, No. 2 yellow, 55c;

No. 3 mixed, 53c, ex-store.

Oats—On spot, No. 2 white, 42c;

No. 3 white, 41.5c; No. 4, 40c to 41c,

per bushel, ex-store.

Peas—Boiling, \$1 in carload lots, \$1.10 in jobbing lots.

Flour—Manitoba, spring wheat, \$4.25

to \$4.60; strong bakers', \$3.90 to \$4.10;

winter wheat, \$4.10 to \$4.50; do. in straight rollers, \$3.60 to \$3.70; do. in bags, \$1.65 to \$1.75; extras, \$1.50 to \$1.55.

Millfeed—Manitoba bran, in bags, \$20 to \$22; shorts, \$22 to \$22.50; Ontario bran, in bags, \$20 to \$21; shorts, \$22 to

\$23.

BOON TO PASSENGERS.

Bill Introduced to Regulate Meals in Railway Travel.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Senator Davis has introduced a bill in the House to amend the Railway Act to compel railway companies to stop passenger trains for 20 minutes at regular intervals of not less than six hours, to enable passengers to procure meals.

SIX PEOPLE FROZEN TO DEATH

Gloomy Outlook for the Famine Sufferers in China.

A despatch from Washington says: The Red Cross regards the famine in China as the gravest problem with which it has to deal at present. Cable reports say that the refugees are being forcedly driven back into the famine district where smallpox is adding its horrors. Relief is in sight until the harvest of next year's crops in June, and there is no seed where available for planting. The Red Cross is endeavoring to supply through voluntary contributions, but the response to the appeal for help has not been encouraging.

TWO MORE EMPRESSES.

C.P.R. to Put Faster and Finer Boats on the Pacific Routes.

A despatch from Vancouver, B.C., says: It is announced here that within 18 months, when the Imperial mail contract expires, the C.P.R. will have two more Empresses on the Pacific. They will be finer and faster than the Atlantic Empresses, reducing from 30 days to 27 days the time between Liverpool and Hong Kong.

BOOGUS BILLS IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Large Numbers Victimized in Cape Breton and the Sydenys.

A despatch from Halifax, N.S., says: Counterfeits bills of the Union Bank of Prince Edward Island and Bank of Nova Scotia are in circulation in Cape Breton, and particularly in the Sydenys. The denominations are one and two dollars. Large numbers of people have been victimized.

TERIBLE CALAMITY ON THE PRAIRIES IN SOUTHERN MANITOBA.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: News

has reached the city that on Saturday night a terrible calamity took place in the prairies of southern Manitoba.

A party of Galicians were on a Canadian Northern train bound for a settlement near Starbuck, Man. According to the information, the train became snowbound, whereupon the Galicians left the train, thinking they had no more than

a mile to walk to reach their homes.

Apparently they misjudged the distance, and five men and a woman are believed

to have been frozen to death. The body of a Galician woman with a child in her arms, still living, and the body of a man have been found. A search

is being made for the missing men, but

up to "no further details have

been given.

INSANITY IS INCREASING.

Serious Condition Reported by New York State Lunacy Commission.

A despatch from Albany, N.Y., says: A steady increase of insanity in New York State is reported by the State Commission on Lunacy, in its eighteenth annual report, made public on Saturday night. The net increase for the past year of cases in all institutions for the insane was 805. In State hospitals alone was 830. The whole number of new cases developed during the year was 5,761, slightly more than during the preceding year.

The total of insane in all institutions during the past year, as reported by the commission was 28,302, of which 660 were classed as criminals, 1,469 were discharged as recovered, and 1,142 improved sufficiently to permit them to live permanently in the community, and 74 temporarily insane were discharged. Alien insane deported to Europe during the year numbered 169.

LEADING MARKETS

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, Jan. 29.—Wheat—Manitoba—

No. 1 hard, 83c; No. 1 northern, 82c;

No. 2 northern, none offered, nominal.

Wheat—Ontario—No. 2 white, 69c to

70c; No. 2 red, 66c to 69c; No. 2 mixed, 63c to 69c; No. 2 goose, 65c to

65c.

Wheat—Spring, nothing done; Winter nomin-

al. Corn—Strong; No. 2 yellow, 49c;

No. 2 white, 50c. Oats—Strong; No. 2 white, 42½c; No. 2 mixed, 40½c; No. 2, 40c.

Barley—No. 3 yellow, 49c; No. 2, 50c.

Barley—Strong; No. 1, 50c.

Rye—Strong; No. 1, 50c.

BUFFALO MARKET.

Buffalo, Jan. 29.—Flour—Firm, Wheat—

Spring, nothing done; Winter nomin-

al. Corn—Strong; No. 2 yellow, 49c;

No. 2 white, 50c. Oats—Strong; No. 2 white, 42½c; No. 2 mixed, 40½c.

Barley—No. 3 yellow, 49c; No. 2, 50c.

Barley—Strong; No. 1, 50c.

Rye—Strong; No. 1, 50c.

NEW YORK WHEAT MARKET.

New York, Jan. 29.—Spot—Firm, Wheat—

Spring, nothing done; Winter nomin-

al. Corn—Strong; No. 2 yellow, 49c;

The People Who Know
By Practical Experience
Have Unanimously Pronounced

COLTSFOOTE EXPECTORANT

The Quickest
Safer
Surest

Throat and Cough CURE IN THE WORLD

The reason is it CURES everybody who takes it—young and old alike. The children love it—almost like honey. It is absolutely free from hurtful ingredients. It is the greatest household remedy of the age. No home should be without it. It acts immediately upon the irritated spot, stopping the cough, allaying inflammation, strengthening the throat, voice and chest, making breathing easy, and giving quick and permanent relief to those having coughs, colds, croup, whooping-cough, sore throat, bronchitis, asthma and lung trouble. One fond mother, who knows, says:

"I have no hesitancy in recommending Coltsfoot Expectorant, which I have used time and again. It is the best remedy on earth for coughs and colds. We keep it constantly in our home, and it is the best household remedy we know. Coltsfoot is the other cough remedy I have ever used; it is so soothing and healing, and I feel sure it is a purely vegetable preparation."

MRS. D. MAHONEY,

17 Cathcart Street, Hamilton, Ont.

Mother! Father! Do not let that boy's or girl's cough run on without attention, thus endangering their lives, when a 25c bottle of Coltsfoot Expectorant will cure it. Get it from your dealer. Keep it in the house always.

RWARD FOR HARD THINKING.

A year ago a manufacturer hired a boy. For months there was nothing noticeable about him except that he never took his eyes off the machine he was running. A few weeks ago the manufacturer looked up from his work to see the boy standing beside his desk.

"What do you want?" he asked.

"Want my pay raised."

"What are you getting?"

"Three dollars a week."

"Well, how much do you think you are worth?"

"Four dollars."

"You think so, do you?"

"Yes, sir, an' I've been thinkin' so for three weeks, but I've been so blame busy I haven't had time to speak to you about it."

He was raised.

TORTURING SCATICA.

A Severe Case Cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Fierce darting pains—pains like red hot needles being driven through the flesh—in the thigh; perhaps down the legs to the ankles—that's sciatica. None but the victim can realize the torture. But the sufferer need not grow discouraged for there is a cure—a sure cure in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills make new blood, this new blood feeds and strengthens the nerves and frees them from pain. The pain is banished to stay banished—the cure is complete. Mr. Chas. B. MacLean, a prosperous farmer near Brockville, Ont., has been cured of a severe case of sciatica and wishes other sufferers to hear of his cure that they may benefit by his experience. He says—"For upwards of five years I was a periodical sufferer from sciatica. In the morning while getting up I would be seized with agonizing pains in my hips. Sometimes these pains extended down one leg, sometimes down the other, often down both. The pain was terrible. Imagine the agony caused by a red hot spike being driven through the flesh. That was just my feeling when the sciatica was at its worst. Often while carrying water to the pain being acute I had to drop the pail in the middle of the yard. I followed doctor's treatment but with slight relief. I then tried rheumatic plasters and liniments, but these did not help me at all. Then I went to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. At first they did not seem to help, as they had been so strong. I persisted in giving them, however, noticed a change. The pain began to go away. I never lock the door on the stairs, as I can now go up and down safely in a moment. I am now in full possession of my health again."

21,797 DIE OF SNAKE BITE.

Record of a Single Year in India—Wild Beasts Kill 2,054.

The number of persons killed in India in 1905 by wild beasts was 2,054, as against 2,157 in the previous year, and the number of deaths reported from snake bite (21,797) is also a little smaller than that of 1904.

A feature of the 1905 returns is the increase in the number of deaths, both of human beings and cattle, attributed to leopards. It is suggested by a writer in Baily's Magazine that these beasts seek their prey more readily than they used to do in the neighborhood of villages. The fact that more licenses to possess firearms were held in 1905 than in the previous year may be noticed, but it has long been recognized that it is impossible to discover any relation between the number of firearms in native hands and the number of deaths from wild beasts.

During 1905 more dangerous wild beasts were killed than in 1904. The official figures are: Tigers, 1,355; leopards, 4,811; bears, 2,336; wolves, 2,016; and hyenas, 554. Well-known man-eating tigers were killed in several districts. A regular crusade against wolves has been carried on in parts of the Central Provinces where these brutes are most numerous and most troublesome. To the success of the campaign no doubt may be attributed the great decrease in the number of persons killed by wolves—in 1904, 247; in 1905, only 153. Before dismissing this subject it is worth noting that the Bengal Government in September last offered a special reward of Rs. 200 for a man-eating tiger which killed seven persons last year in Golikera Forest, Singbhum district. The ordinary reward for a tiger is Rs. 40.

NEWS IN THIBET.

Mounted Messengers Carry News With Great Rapidity.

Dr. Zugmayer, who has recently concluded a notable expedition in Thibet, expresses his astonishment at the splendid system of news-carrying which he found in Thibet, even in parts of the country which were only populated by nomads. He says: "As soon as I came into contact with these people mounted messengers were despatched at full speed to the next nomad chief or village, and as my caravan could necessarily only advance very slowly, the Thibetan authorities had ample time to gather troops and prepare themselves for serious resistance in case I should try to force my way through."

CHILDHOOD AILMENTS.

As a remedy for all the ills of childhood arising from derangements of the stomach or bowels Baby's Own Tablets have no equal. You do not have to coax or threaten your little ones to take them—children like them. The ease with which they can be given as compared with liquid medicines will appeal to every mother. None is spilled or wasted—you know just how big a dose has reached the little stomach. And above all mothers have an absolute guarantee that the Tablets contain no opium or poisonous soothng stuff. They always do good, they cannot possibly do harm. Mrs. Edward Donovan, St. Agatha, Que., says: "I am delighted with Baby's Own Tablets. I know of no medicine that can equal them in curing the ills of young children." You can get the Tablets from any druggist, or by mail at 25 cents a box, by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

SENTENCE SERMONS.

Hiding sin does not heal it. Things are without what they are within.

Only veneer virtues fear bad weather. There is little love in long distance charity.

Orthodoxy is apt to be conformity to my habits.

Losing the temper takes the edge off the ability.

A man never believes in honesty until he has some of it.

No favoring wind comes to him who will not pull on his ears.

The more of a tail a man knows the larger liberty he finds in it.

The easiest way to fall out of the Christian faith is to sit down in it.

Religion may have many forms, but they all have one face of love.

The man who brags of being speedy doesn't figure on that grade he is on.

The only man whom poverty can crush is he who lacks the riches of character.

To make a child profess a man's religion is to put him to school to hypocrisy.

He who has many thoughts to hide never has any that men are glad to circulate.

Many a man thinks that the important thing is the size of the aim instead of a height.

When your character is gold you will not need any coinage stamp to make it current.

No flower strikes root more readily or with greater blessing than kindness.

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BIG DISCOUNT

THIS MONTH, on all
WINTER FOOTWEAR

10 per cent. off all Winter Footwear for cash, during the balance of this month. Now is your chance to get a bargain at the lowest price in town.

Come while your size is in stock.

GEO. E. REYNOLDS,
SHOE KING.

P. S.—Butter and Eggs taken in exchange.

Constipation

Eaten sweet apples, with some people, brings prompt relief for Constipation. With others, coarse all-wheat bread will have the same effect. Nature undoubtedly has a vegetable remedy to relieve every ailment known to man, if physicians can but find Nature's way to health. And this is strikingly true with regard to Constipation.

The bark of a certain tree in California—Cascara Sagrada—offers a most excellent aid to this end. But, combined with Egyptian Senna, Superb Elm Bark, Solid Extract of Prunes, etc., this same Cascara bark is given its greatest possible power to correct constipation. A toothsome Candy Tablet, called Lax-ets, is now made at the Dr. Shoop Laboratories, from this ingenious and most effective prescription. Its effect on Constipation, Biliousness, Sour Stomach, Bad Breath, Sallow Complexion, etc., is indeed prompt and satisfying.

No griping, no unpleasant after effects are experienced, and Lax-ets are put up in beautiful lithographed metal boxes at 5 cents and 25 cents per box.

For something new, nice, economical and effective, try a box of

Lax-ets
MORTON & HAIGHT.

Have Your Overcoat
Made-to-Order



From now till Spring your Overcoat will be the part of your dress by which the world will estimate what kind of a man you are.

No man ever knows real comfort and satisfaction until he has an overcoat MADE-TO-MEASURE. Many who have their suits made-to-order have the idea that they can get what they want in a ready-made overcoat. But they are quite as objectionable as ready-made suits, and show at a glance the lack of style and fit.

We incorporate the very latest style ideas into our tailoring and buy only the best materials—which is a guarantee of satisfaction in itself.

Before you buy a new Overcoat give us a chance to talk things over.

JOHN M. McGEE,
Next door to H. Warren & Son's Hardware Store.

TWO SEASONABLE MEDICINES

Compound Syrup of White Pine and Tar

Cures Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis, Etc.

OUR PERFECT

Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil

The best Tonic when the system is run down from any cause, being especially recommended for Throat and Lung trouble. It is pleasant to take and easily digested.

MORTON & HAIGHT,
Druggists, Stationers, Etc.

HIS GREAT SERVICE.

An Illustration of the Generosity of the Elder Dumas.

Dumas, once when manager of the Theatre Historique was continually studying the influence of the temperature on the sale of tickets—at least, he seemed to do so. In fact, this seeming interest in the showing of the thermometer was, like so many other acts of his, nothing but an expression of the proverbial kindness of heart.

One day Dumas happened to meet an old friend whom he had not seen for thirty years. "Where are you going to dine tonight?" he asked the friend. "Tonight I shall dine nowhere," was the answer.

"Oh, no," said Dumas; "you are mistaken. You will dine with me." He led the friend into his house and gave him the upper place at his table. The poor man had not had such a dinner for a long time, and Dumas when retiring into his writing room after the coffee said, "It is a matter of course that I expect you tomorrow at the same time."

The friend came the next day, and the day after this, and so on for ten years up to his death. One day, however, he told Dumas that as he was eating bread he did not earn this arrangement could not continue. "If I am not able honestly to earn my meals I shall not come again. Tell me in what way I can be of service to you."

Dumas thought a moment; then he said: "You can do me a great favor. You may go to the new bridge every day and take the temperature by Chevalier's thermometer. The temperature, you must know, is of great moment in the matter of the sale of tickets. Could you do this?"

The poor fellow answered affirmatively and from that time on reported to Dumas every day. "At noon the thermometer showed so and so many degrees in the shade." And Dumas, who of course did not care in the least about the temperature, replied with the same regularity: "I am very much obliged. If you only knew what a service you are doing me!"

THE GOLDEN RULE OF THREE

Three things to be—pure, just and honest.

Three things to live—courage, affection and gentleness.

Three things to govern—temper, tongue and conduct.

Three things for which to fight—honour, home and country.

Three things to cherish—the true, the beautiful and the good.

Three things about which to think—life, death and eternity.

Three things to command—thrift, industry and promptness.

Three things to despise—cruelty, arrogance and ingratitude.

Three things to love—the wise, the virtuous and the innocent.

Three things for which to wish—health, friends and contentment.

Three things to admire—dignity, gracefulness and intellectual power.

Three things to attain—goodness of heart, integrity of purpose and cheerfulness of disposition.—Leadership.

Pugnacity of Rats.

A glove manufacturer took from a cabinet a handsome pair of brown gloves. "These gloves are made of ratskin," he said. "They look well at first glance, but examine them carefully. Look into the skin. The skin, though soft and fine, revealed on close examination a great many cuts and scars and scratches. None of these went quite through. Nevertheless their effect was to weaken the gloves greatly. "Those cuts and scars," said the manufacturer, "are what bar ratskin out of glovemaking. You never get a skin without them; hence you can't turn the damaged skin into a good glove. Rats fight so much that they become at an early age a mass of scars. Their torn hides are of no use to commerce."

London's First Balloon Ascent.

When Lunardi made the first balloon ascent from London in 1784 he had for fellow passengers a cat, a dog and a pigeon. Such was the excitement caused by this ascent that a jury, deliberating on the fate of a criminal, returned a hasty verdict of acquittal in order not to miss the spectacle, while King George III. broke up a meeting of his council to watch the progress of the balloon. It was in the following year, 1785, that an adventurous Dublin undergraduate, Mr. Maguire, made a balloon ascent and was actually knighted by the lord lieutenant for his courage.

Given Back.
Never say of anything, "I have lost it," but, "I have given it back." Is your child dead? It has been given back. Is your wife dead? She has been given back. Is your estate taken away? Well, and is not that likewise given back? "But he who took it away is a bad man." What is it to you by whose hands he who gave it has demanded it back again? While he allows you to possess it, take care of it, but as of something not your own, as travelers do at an inn.—Epictetus.

Don't Be a Sensitive Plant.

The sensitive plant is found in the church. The pastor has a difficult time keeping him in humor to do church work. The sensitive plant is found in political circles. The candidates must handle him with gloves. The sensitive plant is found in all avenues of human activity. Most generally he is a nuisance. Don't be one.

An Awful Realization.

First Tramp (shuddering with terror and clasping his companion's hand). "The way them New York folks act is dreadful curious," said my aunt Betsy. "They dew say as Mrs. Deutillion is at home on a horse. I'm glad she ain't one on whom I call, for I calculate I shouldn't know how few act."

"Paw, where?"

ROYAL MESSENGERS.

They Carry Other Things Besides Government Dispatches.

Very old are some of the errands done by the royal messenger service in Great Britain. At an English seaport, for instance, a sealed packet which was being conveyed across the channel to Windsor in care of the British foreign office became accidentally fastened in the custom house, and a quantity of cigars tumbled out. As the packet in question was involved as containing "important confidential government dispatches," no little amusement was caused. Nothing serious, however, came of the incident, for it is recognized rule that "the king can do no wrong," and neither, therefore, can the king's messengers.

Besides, it is well understood that the service is maintained for other purposes than the nominal one. During the late Queen Victoria's reign these messengers used frequently to carry to the continent in sealed bags supposed to contain dispatches shirts and collars of a special make and pattern for one of the British ambassadors, hats and bonnets for her majesty's female relatives, all sorts of English knickknacks for the late Empress Frederick at Berlin and even barrels of native oysters for the embassies at Paris and Vienna.

For many years, moreover, it was the practice of the messengers to call each week on their way back to England at Brussels, where they received from the court kitchens a box of special biscuits of which Queen Victoria was very fond and which she believed nobody could make as well as the head pastry cook of King Leopold's kitchen. This box of biscuits was solemnly sealed up at the British legation with the official seal and then conveyed with infinite care to Windsor by way of Dover and London.

THE LAKE SKIPPER.
How He Taught a Salt Water Veteran to Hustle.

There was a salt water captain who, for reasons of his own, accepted a berth as first mate in a big passenger steamer on the great lakes. He was a capable seafaring man, but he did not know what "justic" meant until he went aboard at Buffalo. The lake skipper to whom he reported for duty remarked in the most casual manner:

"Just give her a coat of paint this morning, and, if the sun stays hot and she dries in good shape, give her a second coat this afternoon."

The salt water mate staggered in his tracks and made amazed protest. This was a 5,000 ton vessel, and giving her two coats of paint was several days' work by his reckoning. The lake skipper was a person of discernment, wherefore he had pity on his new mate and forbore to deal harshly with him, explaining with a tolerant grin:

"All right. I suppose you'll have to learn to move lively after snoozing around salt water all your life. You just pass that order along to the bos'n and tell him it's got to be done, and then you sit up and take notice."

The bos'n took the order calmly, as if it were in the day's work, and by nightfall the big steamer was spick and span with two coats of paint from her water line to her guard rail. The sailor from deep water had learned his first lesson in the ways of the great lakes during the navigation season, when the hard driven shipping must be forced to do twelve months' work in half a year. —Ralph D. Paine in *Outing Magazine*.

The Early Trusts.

Trusts were sometimes dealt with summarily in old England. For instance, the records of the Brewers' company show that "on Monday, July 30, 1422, Robert Chichele, the mayor of London, sent for the masters and twelve of the most worthy of our company to appear at the guildhall for selling dear ale. After much dispute about the price and quantity of malt, wherein Whitingstone, the late mayor, declared that the brewers had ridden into the country and forestalled the malt, to raise its price, they were convicted in the penalty of £20 (\$100), which objecting to, the masters were ordered to be kept in prison in the chamberlain's custody until they should pay it or find security for the payment thereof."

Ancient and Modern Bathing.

Sap is really quite a new factor in the world's life. Most of our ancestors were filthy and dissembled the fact by the use of stifling perfumes. Washing one's hands, which was only done by the very best people, meant dipping the fingers in rose water and drying them on a napkin. Even the Romans of the decadence, who were probably cleaner as a community than any before or since, bathed in water and rubbed themselves with oil. It sounds nasty to us, but then so does, for example, Chinese music, which millions of human beings think delightful.

Jack Tar's Reply.

A sailor was brought before a magistrate for beating his wife. "What is the charge?" "That she hit me first."

"Well, then, you're guilty."

"I'm not guilty."

"Then you're guilty."

"I'm